14TH YEAR. NO. 152.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, DEC. 6, 1898.

TWO CENTS

NOT LIKED BY JONES.

Democratic Chairman Criticiscd the Message.

BEPUBLICANS COMMENDED IT.

Some, However, Refused to Comment, as Did Most of the Democratic Senators. Valuable Historical Document, Said Pusco, Demicrat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Many senators excused themselves from expression of prinious at length upon the message on she ground that they had not been able to give careful attention to all the desails. Republican senators were, however, willing to express themselves in a few general words of commendation. Senator Cu iom regarded it as "a painstaking, enter aiming and accurate historical review."

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senator Foraker-A good presentation of facts generally, but a little indefinite on the question of Caban independence. Senator Proctor-A good American

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the situation and of the facts leading ap to the war.

The Democrats were even more averse than the Republica s to discuss the paper, Senator Jones of Arkansas Was au exception. One of these was the proposition to continue the volunteer army in existence until the standing army can be increased. "Some of us do not favor the increase of the standing army," he said, "and the president has no right to assume that a majority sand with him on that proposition. the Arkansas senator also questioned

the pres dend's right to hold the volunteers in service beyond the time of signing the peace treaty, saying on this point: "inere is no war in existence and none is imminent. The law requires one or the other condition and the inreat of the president to hold the volunteers in the service until the stan and army is increased beyond what the consciences of senators and members d crate looks to me I ke a merace and an effo.t to dictate which f Consider an oatrage and unpardonable."

So afor Jones interpreted the president's express on upon the mances as a pronouncement for the gold standard and for the retirement of the greenbacks, and said that ne did no believe that anything like a majority of the American people would indorse him in this respect. The senator also aunounced himse f as opposed to a subsidy to vesseis connecting the United States with Porto R. Co. Cuba and the Philippines, as opposed to le_islation for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, as at present contemplated, and expressed the opinion that the president was inclined to go tarther in the mat.er of the government of Cuba than the resolution of inervention had called for.

"We declared," he said on this point, in favor of taking them to that point at which they could maintain a 'stable government, and I do not see how we

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Tnat said committee is hereby authorized and empowered to send for books, documents, papers and persons, examine persons under oath, sit in any part of the United States, employ a stenographer, and that the sergeantat-arms is hereby directed to attend sail committee a. d car y out its directions.

That the necessary expenses of the investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the house

The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

AN OVATION TO WHEELER.

Members of House Welcomed Him--Dingley and Bailey Shook Hands.

WASHINGTOM, Dec. 6 .- The opening session of the house was a spectacular occasion, animated and brilliant. There were more than the usual number of distinguished personages in the thronged galleri s, including many representaaves of foreign governments, high officials and lades and gentlemen conspicuous in social and political life. The opening prayer was by the blind o aplain. The greetings of the memters were most cordial, and there was striking incidents was the cordia! meeting between the noor leaders of the representative sides, Messrs. Dingley and Lailey. In view of the gossip about the moment the proceedings were entirely possibility of Mr. Eatley being deposed friendly. as the minority leader, it is significant that the speaker named Mr. Biley as the minor ty member of the committee to wait upon the p esident, an honor alwavs bestowed upon the recognized leader of the minoraly.

Perhaps the greatest personal ovation to any member was that given Major the nead of the cavalry division of General shafter's army.

Mr. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, Mr. McMillin of tennessee and Mr. Sayers of Texas, who have been elected governors of their respective states since congre s adjourned, were also overwhe.med with congratulations. The floral tributes were unasually numerous and made the hall a ver.table bower of Leautiful Lowers. The reading of the president's message occupied over two hoars.

MANY VISITORS IN SENATE.

Members of the Joint High Commission Admitted to the Ficor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-When the senate convened to begin the closing session of the fifty-fifth congress the chamber presented a notable and beau. tiful appearance. The public and private galleries were filled almost to their capacity with a discinguished assembiage, including many ladi s in bril-

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of flowers was unusually beautiful. Through the courtery of the vice president the members of the joint floor of the senate, and were the recipi-

ents of much attention. Just before the senate was called to order several weil known members of the diplomatic corps appeared in the oip omatic gallery. Among them were Sir Junan rauncefote, amba-sador of Great Britain to the United States and dean of the corps, with a party from the Er tish emoassy; Mr. Wa Tingrang, the Chinese minister, and party, and Mr. Ye Pum Chin, the hor an

SPANISH DEJECTED.

Day Told Them Victors Dictated Peace Treaties.

"I AM ALMOST MAD," SAID CJEDA.

American Commissioners Said the Progress Made Was Satisfactory - Dons Given More Power-Believed In Washington There Will Be Two Treaties.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The joint commission was in s ssion for over four hours. duch of the discussion concerned deals as to the guaranteeing of the in his of Spanish citizens in the ceded colonies.

The debate was accasionally eneretic and the Spaniards, on emerging. appeared to be dejected.

secre ary Ojeda of the Spanish comniss on, when questioned after the neeting as to the progress made, answer d excitedly:

"I am almost mad. I cannot talk. We are making progress."

The American commissioners declined o say any hing further than that the rogress made was satisfactory.

The Spanish commissioners have received authority to bind their government on certain matters, but there are et autoriant questions on which their ustructions are unsatisfactory, and it s likely that many of the details involved in the change of sovereignty in ne Spanish colonies will be lett for setlement in the regular dip'omatic proess when relations between the two zovernments are resumed.

The history of the document which will certify the passing of the oldest coonial power in the world and the advent of the newest was epitomized by Judge Day in a single sentence:

"A peace treaty can contain anything which the v.c. ors put into it.'

The Americans had listened for hours with their customary patience to the echnicalities convoked by the Spaulards with their customary shrewdness and persisten y against every proposal naking for the dismemberment of their empire. Larkness had come on aud the liveried attendants mobilized by ne French authorities had placed a iny lamp at the elbow of each comnissioner. Senator Frye, whose un-conceated con empt for diplomatic quibbing excites the astonishment of the punctilious Castillians, had staked nome, his patience exhausted.

The burden of the Spanish arguments was that matters outs de the bare cession and evacuation of the conquered territory, which the Americans proposed to cover by the treaty, were bescope of a peace treaty. Behind this .u.wark sen or Montero Rios, president of the Spanisa commission, fortified nimself, bombarding his opponents with a supply of arguments and procedents which inspired the freely exno outcropping of partisan rancor to pressed a miration of the Americans. mar the occasion. One of the most mally Judge Lay summarized the American position in the foregoing memorable u terance. It was given and taken in good spirit, and from that

The session accomplished much. Eight open questions were canvassed, seven being practically settled without noteworthy friction.

The commissioners decline to say what conclusion was reached, but the barga n for a coaling station in the Caroin es was not cemented, and, accord-General Wheeler of Alabama, who has ing to present prospects, it is likely to not been seen by many of his old colleagues since he went to the front at this matter is: We made you a good oner for an island. You take or leave it. The Spaniards seem disposed to

leave it. The Americans do not regard it as a prize which they can demand as one of the natural fruits of the war, while the whose policy of the Spaniards is to connne the negotiations as narrowly as possible to the letter of the protocol signed in washington, and to exclude all extraneous matters. The result of this pol.cy may be the leaving of many details involved in the change of sovereignty over the various possessions to settlement by the regular diplomat.c processes when normal relations between the governments have been re-

samed. Washington, Dec. 6.—The impression prevails here that the results or the negotiations at Paris will be embodied in two or more treaties, ins and of o e. There will be one actual peace treaty, embodying nothing more than the protocol points relating to the rel nquishment of Spanish sovereignty over Cuta and the Spanish West Indies, Guam and the Philippines, with the single except on of the proviso for the

re.ease of prisoners. All the other matters, those relating to the renewal of the commercial nigh commission were admitted to the treaties, the acquisit on of cable and coaling stations and in fact all those extraneous matters that have been mentioned as likely to be incorporated in of a special treaty. This course is likely to be adopted in older to hasten the couclusion of peace, for which there is Duryea. a great necessity, if for no other reason than to secure the release of prisoners and the restoration or trade between Spain and the United states.

Six Day Bicycle Race.

sage occupied 2 hours and 18 minutes. Boston has broken the only record up item, resigned.

to the present time in the six days bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. He now holds the world's record for continuous riding. He left his wheel at 4: 0 o'clock Monday afternoon, having ridden 314 miles and 8 laps in 16 hours and 10 minutes without dis Government Expenses Estimount ng, beating last yoar's record of 272 miles, made be Stephane.

TROOPS IN THE TROPICS.

Officers to Go to Jamaica to Study the British System of Caring

For Them.

WASHINGTOS, Dec. 6. - Lieutenant Colonel R. M. O'Reilly, chief surgeon, and Leatenant Weston will start in a day or two on the hospital steamer Day State from New York for Kingston, Jamaica, to make a thorough investigation of the British method of caring for tions in tropical climates. Surgeon O'Reilly is to be the chief surgeon at Havana under the temporary occupa-

Upon the completion of the investigation at Kingston, Dr. O'hodly will proceed to Santiago to land some medical supplies for the depar ment and thence repair to Mavana, where the Bay State will rentain under Dr. O'Reilly's orders for permanent duty. This vessel has been parchased by the government irom the state of Massachusetts and is equipped as hospital

and relief ship.

The big hospital ship Missouri is now ready for sea and Surgeon General sternberg has given orders for her to proceed to Savanuah to take on an adnitional quantity of medical supplies and then to go to Havana. She will remain in Havana harbor as a floating hosp.tal and depot and sapply ship.

NEARLY ALL FOR ANNEXATION.

Significant Speeches at a Banquet In s utiago.

SANTIAO DE CUBA, Dec. 4.—(Delayed in transmission.)-Robert B. Porter, the special co.nmissioner of the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico, gave a fa.ewell luncheon at the Venus cafe today, at which 25 guests were present, including representatives of the army and the navy, commercial and mining industries, etc., and the British and French consuls.

The anair was not intended to be anything more than a social gathering, but the party speeches made it apparent that 2; of the guests were in favor of Caba being annexed to the United States.

Americans and Spanish Fought.

HAVANA, Dec. 4 .- (Delayed in transmission.)-A dispute occurred the satternoon in a low re-ort on Egido street between two discharged colored teamsters of the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., and two Spanish artiflery soldiers. Blows were exchanged and these were followed by pistol shots, one of the Spanish soldiers being seriously wouldd. One of the colored men, named Campbell, was arrested. His companion escaped.

Police Wounded soldiers.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Dec. 4 .- (Delayed in transmission.)-In a disturbance here on Saturday a native pol.caman shot at some United States soldiers and wounded two Kentuckians. As it was feared the soldiers would retaliate the regiment was confined to quarters, the native police were withdrawn from daty and double patrols of regulars were detailed to police the

Soldier Died In Porto Rico,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. - General Brooke reported from San Juan the geath of W. A. Lennox, Company B, First engineers, of typhoid saturday. There were no deaths Sunday.

Troops Sailed For Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.-The transport Minnewaska, with the 'Iwo Hundred and econd New York on board, sailed for Pinar dei R.o.

DELLENBAUGH ON THE CENCH.

Declared He Could Prove His Innocence Biandin to Be Fired.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.-Judge F. E. Dellenbaugh, against whom charges were made by the bar asssciation on Saturday, in connection with the disbarment proceedings against State Sen ator Burke, was on the bench, as usual, in his court. Before opening court, Judge Deilenbaugh stated that he could prove his innocence before any tribunal, and that he would demand an investiga-

It is understood that charges against Judge Biandin will be filed with the bar association shortly, for standering Judges Ong and Dissette.

It is stated that as soon as the bar assoc.ation acts on the Burke verd.ct the charges against Judge Blandin will be placed in the hands of the grievance committee.

Reward For Murderers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 6. - The county commissioners at a meeting dethe peace treaty will form the subject c ded to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of ex-Postmaster M. F. Corcoran of

A Pittsburger Appointed.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 6.-Governor Hastings appointed William Withrow of Pittsburg a trustee of the state institution for feeble minded at Poik, Venango New York, Dec. 6.—Frank Waller of county, vice Alex E. Patton of Clear-

mated For 1800 and 1900.

MILLIONS FOR THE MILITARY.

A Great Sum Also For the Naval Establishmen -Over \$12,000,000 Asked For Fortifications and Other Works of Defense - R.ver Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-In confermity with the requirements of law, the secrecary of the treasury transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1:00, as furnished by the several executive departments. These estimates, including permanent annual appropriations, aggreg te \$595,048,378, as against \$804,-8,0,013, the amount of the appropriations, including deficiencies and misceltaneous, for the uscar year 1809, and and \$462,0.7,808, the amount of the estimat's for 1899. Following is the total

	recapituation, cent	s omitted
	k.s	.ima.es
	1	UT INA
		4.570,935
	Executive	24, 08 113
	Ju.icial	7.7,80
	Foreign intercourse.	1,85.,023
١	Midtary 1	40,119,401
	Naval	W.114, w2
ı	Ingian alfairs	7,000,5.0
ì		45,4,, 83)
,	Puolie works	DO. 127, USD
١	Lostal serv.ce	4,200,808
ı	Miscellaneous	Bus. \$10, 58
١	Fermanent annual	
١	appropriations 1	23,6:8,220

1,80,429 20, 29 589 7, 70,617 141, .07,750 73.364. 84 6,048,1.2

Estimates

tur tous

8 4.4 5,533

25,026,486

CS1,620

117,8 6,220

Grand totals......\$585,048 .578 The appropriation tor the military establishment for the fiscal year 1850 amounted to \$237,841,4.6, and for the naval establishment, \$10.,515,468. For the military establishment, estimates for the year 1.00 covering the more important items together with the increase in each item over the estimate for 1899, are given as follows: Contingencies of the army, \$4.0,000, increase, \$432,000; pay and traveling expenses of the army, \$55,430,909, mcrease, \$41,-445,842; subs stence of the army, \$17,-682,437, increase about \$11,000,000; regular supplies quartermaster's de-partment, \$14,000,000, increase, \$12,-000,000; incidental expenses quarter master's department, \$3,000,000, increase, \$3,300,000, transportation of the army and supplies, \$29,015,875, in rease about \$27,500,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$14.744,431, increase about \$15,000,000; barracks and quariers, \$2,000,000, increase, \$1,.50,-000; medical and hospital department, \$2,100,200, increase, \$1,975.00J; ordaance, ordnanos stores and supplies, \$1,-750,000, increase, \$1,150,000; manufacture of arms, \$500,000, increase, \$400,000.

For the naval establishment the fellowing are the principal items: ray of the navy, \$13,426,440, increase about \$4,500,000; increase of the navy, \$10,-192,402, increase about \$1,700,000; outfits for naval appentices, bureau of navigation, \$112,500, incr-ase \$78,750; maintenance naval training stations, lerbs Buena Island, Cal., \$50,000 (new); ordnance and ordnance stores, \$1,875,000, merease \$864,000; equipment of ves-els, \$2,225,400, increase \$.41,821; provisions, \$3,000,000, increase \$1,505,000; construc-\$500,000; repairs to U. S. S. Constitu-

tion, \$150,000. Am ug tue war department estimates are these: For improvements at Rock Island arsenal, ilis., \$225,860; for gan and mortar ba teries, \$4,410,000; s.tes for fortiacations and sea coast defenses, \$500,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, \$100,000; for armament of fortifications, \$1,0/1,9.8. The total amount asked for for incations and other works of delonse

is \$12,155,158. The total amount asked for continuing or completing improvements of rivers and harbors 18 \$-8,523,778.

Among the items are: Ohio river, dams below Pittsburg, \$497,500; general improvement Unio river, \$500,000: harbor at Ashtabala, O., \$100,000; harbor at Conneau, O., \$150,000; harbor at Fairport, O., \$150,000; harbor at Sandusky, O., \$100,000; harber at Toledo, \$150,509.

War Debate Likely Soon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—An early debate on war questions is expected in the house of representatives, in connection with the deficiency appropriat on bill, which is devoted exclusively to items for the army and navy.

To Protect Foreigners In China.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The secretary of state has received a copy of a dec. co recently issued by the empress of China having for its object the better protection of foreign residents in that country.

A Student Suic ded.

LEBANON, Pa., Dec. 6.-Harry S. Invine of Glen Rock, York county, Pa., s preparatory student at Albright coilege and a sin of Rev. A. H. Irvine, presiding e der of the Baltimore district of the United Evangelical church, committed suicide. Cause not known.

Meikl-john Not a Candidate,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is not a candidate for the United States senate from Ne, branks.

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Representative Cummings, Democrat, Day Told Them Victors Dictated Peace Treaties.

"I AM ALMOST MAD," SAID CJEDA.

American Commissioners Said the Progress Made Was Satisfactory - Dons Given More Power-Believed In Washington There Will Be Two Treaties.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The joint commission was in s ssion for over four hours. duch of the discussion concerned deals as to the guaranteeing of the in his of Spanish citizens in the ceded colonies.

The debate was accasionally eneretic and the Spaniards, on emerging, appeared to be dejected.

secre ary Ojeda of the Spanish comniss on, when questioned after the neeting as to the progress made, answer d excitedly:

"I am almost mad. I cannot talk. We are making progress."

The American commissioners declined o say any hing further than that the progress made was satisfactory.

The Spanish commissioners have reeived authority to bind their governnent on certain matters, but there are et important questions on which their ustructions are unsatisfactory, and it s likely that many of the details involved in the change of sovereignty in he Spanish colonies will be lett for setlement in the regular dip'omatic process when relations between the two zovernments are resumed.

The history of the document which will certify the passing of the oldest coonial power in the world and the adent of the newest was epitomized by Judge Day in a single sentence:

"A peace treaty can contain anything which the v.c.ors put into it."

The Americans had listened for hours with their customary patience to the echnicalities convoked by the Spanlards with their customary shrewdness and persisten y against every proposal naking for the dismemberment of their mpire. Larkness had come on aud the liveried attendants mobi ized by the French authorities had placed a iny lamp at the elbow of each commissioner. Senator Frye, whose unconceated con empt for diplomatic quibbing excites the astonishment of the punctilious Castillians, had staked nome, his patience exhausted.

The burden of the Spanish arguments was that matters outs de the bare cession and evacuation of the conquered territory, which the Americans proposed to cover by the treaty, were be-, oud the legitimate and customary scope of a peace treaty. Behind this of the Spanis commission, fortified nimself, bombarding his opponents with a supply of arguments and precedents which inspired the freely expressed acmiration of the Americans. American position in the foregoing memorable u terance. It was given friendly.

the session accomplished much. seven being practically settled without noteworthy friction.

The commissioners decline to sav what conclusion was reached, but the barga n for a coaling station in the Carolives was not cemented, and, accord-General Wheeler of Alabama, who has ing to present prospects, it is likely to 1a l. The temper of the Americans in leagues since he went to the front at this matter is: We made you a good oner for an island. You take or leave it. The Spaniards seem disposed to

leave it.

The Americans do not regard it as a prize which they can demand as one of the natural fruits of the war, while the whole policy of the Spaniards is to confine the negotiations as narrowly as possible to the letter of the protocol signed in washington, and to exclude all extraneous matters. The result of this pol.cy may be the leaving of many details involved in the change of sovereignty over the various possessions to settlement by the regular diplomatic processes when normal relations between the governments have been resamed.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The impression prevails here that the results or the negotiations at Paris will be empodied in two or more treaties, ins and of o e. There will be one actual peace treaty, embodying nothing more than the protocol points relating to the rel nquishment of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba and the Spanish West Indies, Guam and the Philippines, with the single except on of the proviso for the re.ease of prisoners.

All the other matters, those relating president the members of the joint to the renewal of the commercial treaties, the acquisit on of cable and coaling stations and in fact all those extraneous matters that have been mentioned as likely to be incorporated in the peace treaty will form the subject to be adopted in older to hasten the conclusion of peace, for which there is Duryea. a great necessity, if for no other reason than to secure the release of prisoners and the restoration or trade between Spain and the United states.

Six Day Bicycle Race.

bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. He now holds the world's record for continuous riding. He left his wheel at 4: 0 o'clock Monday. wneel at 4: 0 o'clock Monday afternoon, having ridden 314 miles and 8 laps in 16 hours and 10 minutes without dis Government Expenses Estimount ng, beating last year's record of ! 272 miles, made be Stephane.

TROOPS IN THE TROPICS.

Officers to Go to Jamaica to Study the British System of Caring For Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. - Lieutenant Colonel R. M. O'Reilly, chief surgeon, and Leatenant Weston will start in a day or two on the hospital steamer Lay State from New York for Kingston, Jamaica, to make a thorough investigation of the British method of caring for troops in tropical climates. Surgeon-O'Reilly is to be the chief surgeon at Havana under the temporary occupa-

Upon the completion of the investigation at Kingston, Dr. O'Lodly will proceed to Santiago to land some medical supplies for the depar ment and thence repair to Havana, whate the Bay State will remain under Dr. O'Reilly's orders for permanent duty. This vessel has been parchased by the government irom the state of Massachusetts and is equipped as hospital and relief ship.

The big hospital ship Missouri is now ready for sea and Surgeon General isternborg has given orders for her to proceed to Savanuah to take on an admittonal quantity of medical supplies and then to go to Havana. Sne will remain in Havana harbor as a floating hosp.tal and depot and supply ship.

NEARLY ALL FOR ANNEXATION.

Significant Speeches at a Banquet In S uliago.

SANTIAO DE CUBA, Dec. 4 .- (Delayed in transmission.)-Robert B. Porter, the special co.nmissioner of the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico, gave a fa. ewell luncheon at the Venus cafe today, at which 25 guests were present, including representatives of the army and the navy, commercial and mining industries, etc., and the British and French consuls.

The anair was not intended to be anything more than a social gathering, but the party speeches made it apparent that 2; of the guests were in favor of Caba being annexed to the United

Americans and Spanish Fought.

HAVANA, Dec. 4 .- (Delayed in transmission.)-A dispute occurred the satternoon in a low re-ort on Egido street between two discharged colored teamsters of the quartermaster's department. U. S. A., and two Spanish artiflery soldiers. Blows were exchanged and these were followed by pistol shots, one of the Spanish soldiers being seriously woundd. One of the colored men, named Campbell, was arrested. His companion escaped.

Police Wounded soldiers.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Dec. 4 .- (Delayed in transmission.)-In a disturbance here on Saturday a native policeman shot at some United States soldiers and wounded two Kentuckians. As it was feared the soldiers would retaliate the regiment was confined to quarters, the native police were withdrawn from daty and double patrols of regulars were detailed to police the

Soldier Died In Porto Rico.

Washington, Dec. 6. - General Brooke reported from San Juan the death of W. A. Lennox, Company B, First engineers, of typhoid Saturday. There were no deaths Sunday.

Troops Sailed For Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6 .- The transport Minnewaska, with the 'Iwo Hundred! and econd New York on board, sailed for Pinar del R.o.

DELLENBAUGH ON THE CENCH.

Declared He Could Prove His Innocence Biandin to Be Fired.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.-Judge F. E. Dellenbaugh, against whom charges were made by the bar asssciation on Saturday, in connection with the disbarment proceedings against State Sen ator Burke, was on the bench, as usual, in his court. Before opening court, Judge Deilenbaugh stated that he could prove his innocence before any tribunal, and that he would demand an investigation.

It is understood that charges against Judge Blandin will be filed with the bar association shortly, for slandering Judges Ong and Dissette.

It is stated that as soon as the bar assoc.ation acts on the Burke verd.ct the charges against Judge Blandin will be placed in the hands of the grievance committee.

Reward For Muraerers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 6. - The county commissioners at a meeting doc ded to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the of a special treaty. This course is likely arrest and conviction of the murderers of ex-Postmaster M. F. Corcoran of

A Pittsburger Appointed.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 6.-Governor Hastings appointed William Withrow of Pittsburg a trustee of the state institution for feeble minded at Polk, Venango NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Frank Waller of county, vice Alex E. Patton of Clear-

mated For 1899 and 1900.

MILLIONS FOR THE MILITARY.

A Great Sum Also For the Naval Establishmen -Over \$12,000,000 Asked For Fortifications and Other Works of Defense - R.ver Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- In confermity with the requirements of law, the secrecary of the treasury transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1:00, as furnished by the several executive departments. These estimates, including permanent annual appropriations, aggreg de \$595,048,378, as against \$803,-8,0,013, the amount of the appropriations, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, for the uscal year 1809, and and \$462,0.7,805, the amount of the estimat s for 1890. Following is the total recapituation, cents omitted:

١	1	ts.ima.es
!		tor iwa
١	Legislative	4,570,935
1	Executive	24, 08 113
	Junicial	7 7,6 0
l	Foreign intercourse.	1,80 ,023
ļ	Middary	140,119,401
	Naval	W.114, w2
1	Indian allairs	7,000,5.6
1	Pensions	145,2 83)
	Puolie works	50,127,000
,	Fostal serv.ce	4,260,888
1	Miscellaneous	Bus, \$10, 58
١	Permanent aual	
١	appropriations	123,678,220

\$ 4.4 5,533 25,025,484 C87,620 1,850,429 24,62,542 26,029,589 7,75,611 75,364, 84 6,048,1.2

117,8.6,220

Grand totals......\$595.048 578 The appropriation tor the military establishment for the fiscal year 1879 amounted to \$237,841,4.6, and for the naval establishment, \$10.,810,468. For the military establishment, estimates for the year 1.00 covering the more im, ortant items together with the increase in each item over the estimate for 1899, are given as follows: Contingencies of the army, \$4.0,000, increase, \$432,000; pay and traveling expenses of the army, \$55,430,909, increase, \$41,-445,842; subs stence of the army, \$17,-682,437, increase about \$10,000,000; regular supplies quartermaster's de-partment, \$14,000,000, increase, \$12,-000,000; incidental expenses quarter master's department, \$3,000,000, increase, \$3,300,000, transportation of the army and supplies, 129,013,875, in reaso about \$27,500,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$14.744.431, increase about \$15,000,000; barracks and quariers, \$2,000,000, increase, \$1,.50,-000; medical and hospital department, \$2,100,200, increase, \$1,975.000; oranance, ordnance stores and supplies, \$1,-700,000, increase, \$1,100,000; manufacture of arms, \$500,000, increa 6, \$100,000:

For the naval establishment the fellowing are the principal items: ray of the navy, \$13,426,440, increase about \$4,500,000; increase of the navy, \$10,-192,403, increase about \$1,700,000; outfits for naval appentices, bureau of navigation, \$112,500, incr-ase \$78,750; maintenance naval training stations, lerbs Buena Island, Cal., \$50.000 (new); ordnance and ordnance stores, \$1,875,000, increase \$864,000; equipment of ves-els, \$2,225,480, increase \$.41,821; provisions, \$3,000,000, increase \$1,535,000; construction and repair, \$3,000,000, increase \$500,000; repairs to U. S. S. Constitution, \$150,000.

Am ug the war department estimates are these: For improvements at Rock Island arsenal, ilis., \$225,860; for gan and mortar ba teries, \$4,410,000; s.tes for fortincations and sea coast defenses, \$500,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, \$100,000; for armament of fortifications, \$1,071,9.8. The total amount asked for for incations and other works of detonse is \$12,155,158.

The total amount asked for continuing or completing improvements of rivers and harbors 18 \$-8,523,778. Among the items are:

Ohio river, dams below Pittsburg, \$497,500; general improvement Unio river, \$500,000: harbor at Ashtabala, U., \$100.000; harbor at Conneau, U., \$150,-000; harbor at Fairport, O., \$150,000; harbor at Sandusky, O., \$100,030; harbor at Toledo, \$150,509.

War Debate Likely Soon.

Washington, Dec. 6.—An early debate on war questions is expected in the house of representatives, in connection with the deficiency appropriat on bill, which is devoted exclusively to items for the army and navy.

To Protect Foreigners In China.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-The secretary of state has received a copy of a dec. ee recently issued by the empress of China, having for its object the better protection of foreign residents in that country.

A Student Suic ded.

LEBANON, Pa., Dec. 6.-Harry S. Invine of Glen Rock, York county, Pa., s preparatory student at Albright coilege and a sin of Rev. A. H. Irvine, presiding e der of the Baltimore district of the United Evangelical church, committed suicide. Cause not known.

Meikl-john Not a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. - Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is not a candidate for the United States senate from Ne,

OUR SHOES

Are just what we say

Men's satin calf, coin toe, lace or congress, at

98c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ladies' vici kid, coin toe, lace and button, at

98c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

We have these in all sizes and widths, and will save you 25 to 50c or return money.

W. H. GASS,

220 DIAMOND,

P. S.-Remember our repairing dept.; quickest and best in city, by J. House.

PENCIL IN HER MOUTH

A Little Daughter Suffered a Painful Accident.

IT ENTERED BELOW HER CHIN

And Passing Through the Roof of Her Bouth Entered the Nostri', Causing Her Intense Agony Until a Physician Arrived and Cut It Out-Fell While Playing.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. White, East End, yesterday met with a very painful, though not serious acci-

The child had obtained a slate pencil and was playing with it when she slipped and fell and the slate pencil. which she had in her hand, entered a point under her chin and passed through the roof of her mouth into her nostrils, inflicting a very painful wound.

Physicians were summoned, but the pencil had broken off and could not be extracted without being cut out. No serious results are expected from the accident although the child will have a very sore face for several days.

THE GIBNEYS

Opened With a Splendid Performance at the Grand.

The Gibney company opened a week's engagement at the Grand last evening, the house being packed with an interested audience.

The company presented "Angie, the The company presented "Angle, the or the other party, and forcible annexation of the island—I conclude it was honimprovement over the performances given here last season. A leading feature of the evening's entertainment was made up of excellently rendered

The play tonight is the "Black Flag." "Her Husband's Sin" will be presented next Friday evening.

JOINED HIS CORPS.

George H. Marshall Left Today For Knoxville.

George H. Marshall, a member of the hospital corps of the United States army, who was granted a 15 day furlough recently to come to this city and attend the funeral of his mother, left last night for Knoxville, Tenn. He expects to go to Cuba within a few weeks.

Marshall is well known in this place, being a brother of Frank B. Marshall, of East End. Before the war he was physical director in the Young Men's Christian association of Hamilton.

RETURNING TO CUBA.

John B. Hoefgen Will Leave New York Next Saturday.

John B. Hoefgen, of the street railway company, will sail from New York next Saturday for Cuba.

Mr. Hoefgen was here for a few days, looking after business matters, but was called east yesterday. He will go to Havana where a company, of which he is a member, is preparing to build an electric road. Mr. Hoefgen is one of the leaders in the enterprise.

Special Invitation.

To all of our customers and friends:

Any one wishing to give special orders for any kind of books for Christmas presents, our agent, Mr. Charles Johnson, representing the largest book house in the United States, will be at ing of the naval court, that a crisis in our our store Thursday, December 8, and will be glad to take your order for such books as you may want.

Remember the date, December 8.

W. A. HILL 5 and 10.

Adler's gloves, complete line of winter gloves, for sale at JOSEPH BROS.

HISTORY OF WAR.

The President Covered Events In His Message.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT

It Will Continue Until Congress Solves Governmental Problems.

KIND PROVIDENCE RECOGNIZED.

The President Expresses Thankfulness For His Blessing During the Recent Hostilities - Peace Negotiations Not Completed, but Will Be Made the Subject of a Specal Message Later On. Currency Reform N. eded-Declared For Maintenance of the Gold Standard. The Nation's Finances - Recommendations For Increase In Army and Navy, Made by Secretaries Alger and Long, Endorsed - Annexation of Hawaii. Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The president's message to congress opened as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Notwithstanding the add d burd ns rendered necessary by the war our peo, le are in a very satisfac ory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue leg slation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors, the finances of the government have been successfully administered and the credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained to the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the traternal bonds between every section of the country.

A review of the relation of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, in this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the uttima e determina ion by arms and involving far-eaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the con-

Spain Was Given a Good Chance.

In my last annual message very full con sideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Cutan insurrection as being by far the most important | problem with which we were then called upon to deal The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme grav ty of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inaumissible, the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recognition of the independence of Cuba. neutral intervention to end the war by inposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one estly due to our friendly relations with spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevoca-

bly committed.
Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remeay the evils so deeply effecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as we las to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of hu-

Mortality Frightfully Increased.

By the end of December the mortality among them had trightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over 40 per cent from the time General Weyier's decree of reconcentration was enforced. With the acquiescense of the Spanish authorities a scheme was adopted for relief by the charitable in contributions raised in this country and distributed, under the direction of the consul general and the several consuls, by noble and earnest individual effort through the organized agencies of the American Red Cross. Thousands of lives were thus saved, but, many thousands more were inaccessible to such such forms of aid.

At this juncture, on the 15th of February last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will-a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that the shocking blow, talling upon a generous | e-

already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed, by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only haited, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

Millions For National Defense.

All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the findrelations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that It needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almose unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both nouses, on the 9th of March, appropriating \$.0,000,000 "for the national defense

and for such and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the dis retion of the plesident." That this act of provision came non; too soon was dis-loced when the application of the fund was undertaken. Our chasts were practi ally unde enacd. Our navy needed larg provision for increased ammunition and supplies, and even numbers to cope with any-under attack from the navy of Spa n. which comp ised in dern vessels of the hig est type of continental perf ction. Our army also required enlargement of men and munitio s. It is sufficient to say that the ou. b. cak of the war, when it aid come, tound our nation not "nprepared to met t e connet. In view of all this the congress was

asked to anthorize and empower the pres dent to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secur in the island the e-tablishment of a stable go e. nment, apable of mainthining order and observing its international ooligations, insuring peace and tranquility, and the security of its citi zens as wil as our own, and for the ac compl shment of the e ends to use the m litary and natal forces of the United States as might be necessary; with added authorizy to continue generous relief to the starving people of Cuba.

Action Taken by Congress.

The response of the congress, after nine Cays of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawtul government of that islan i-a proposi tion which failed of adoption-the con gress, a ter conference, on the 13th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate and 311 to 6 in the house of representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution declaring:

First-That the people of the island of Cuba are, and or right ought to be, free

and independent. Se on 1-That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United ! tates does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the i land of Cuba and withdraw ts land and naval forces from Cuoa and Cuban waters

Third-Tr ttl president of the United States be, at the nereby is directed and empowered to me the entire land and na var forces of the United States, and to call in o the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth-That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise any sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacincation thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

This resolution was approved by the executive on the nest day, April 20. A copy was at once communic ited to the Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Wash ington had thereby become impossible, and asked for his passports, which were given him. He thereupon withdrew from Washington, leaving the protection of Spanish interests in the United States to the French ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian minister. S.multaneously with its communication to the Spanish minister here, General Woodford, the American minister at Madrid, was telegraphed confirmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communicate it to the government of Spain.

After the instruction reached General Woodford on the morning of April 21, but before he could present it the Spanish minister of state notified him that upon the president's approval of the joint resolution the Madrid government, regarding the act as "equivalent to an evident decla tion of war," had ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries and ceasing all official communication between their respective representatives. General Woodford thereupon demanded his passports and quitted Mad-

rid the same day. Spain having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of relations which attends a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolution were at once used by me to meet the enla ged contingency of actual war between sovereign states. In April 22 I proclaimed a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahai Hondo and the port of Cientuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and on the 23d I called for volunteers to execute the purpose of the resolution. By my message of April 25 the congress was informed of the situation, and I recommended formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The congress accordingly voted on the same day the act approved April 25, 1898, declaring the existence of such war from and including the 21st day of April, and re-enacted the provision of the resolution of April 20, directing the president to use all the armed forces of the nation to carry that act

The response to the initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant and complete, as was also the result of the second call of May 25 for 75,000 additional volunteers. The ranks of the regular army were increased to the limits provided by the act of April 26. The enlisted force of the navy on Aug. 15, when it reached its maximum, numbered 24,123 men and apprentices. One hundred and three vessels were added to the navy by purchase, one was presented to the government, one leased, and the four vesseis of the International Naviga tion companyy, the St. Paul, St. Louis, N. York and Paris, were chartered. In additi to these, the revenue cutters and lighthouse tenders were turned over to the novy department and became temporarily a part of the auxiliary navy

Effective Naval Fighting Force.

The maximum effective fighting force of the navy during the war, separated into classes, was as follows:

Four battleships of the first class, I battleship of the second class, 2 armored cruisers, 6 coast defense monitors, 1 armored ram, 12 protected cruisers, 3 unprotected cruisers, 18 gunboats, 1 dynamite cruiser, 11 torpedoboats, 14 vessels of the old navy, including monitors. Auxiliary navy: Eleven anxiliary cruisers, 28 converted yachts, 27 converted tugs, 19 converted colliers, 15 revenue cutters, 4 lighthouse tenders and 19 miscellaneous vessels.

Much alarm was felt along our entire Atlantic seaboard lest some attack might be made by the enemy. Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injury to our great cities lying along the coast. Temporary garrisons were provided, drawn from the state militia: infantry and light batteries were drawn from the volunteer force. About 12,000 troops were thus employed. The coast signal service was established for observing the approach of an enemy's ships to the coast of the United States, and the lifesaving and lighthouse services co-operated, which enabled the navy department to have all portions of the

At antic coast, from Maine to Texas, under ob-

servation. The aux liary navy was created under the author ty of congress and was officered an l manned by the naval milit a of the several states This organization pairoiled the coast and performed the duty of a second line of de-

Mines F r Coast Defense.

Under the direction of the chief of engineers abmarine mines were placed at the most exposed points. Before the outbreak of the war p rmanent mining case mates and cable galleries had been constructed at nearly all important harbors. Most of the torpe lo mate rial was not to be found in the market, and had to be specially manufactured. Under date of April 19 district officers were directed to take all preliminary measures, short of the actual attaching of the loaded mines to the cables, and on A ril 22 telegraphic orders were issued to place the loaded mines in posi

The aggregate number of mines placed was 1.53), at the principal harbors from Maine to Cu fornia. Preparations were also made for the planding of mines at certain other harpors, but owing to the early destruction of the spanish fleet these mines were not placed.

The signat corps was promptly organised, and performed service of the most difficult and important character. The operations during the war covered the electrical connection of all coast fortifications, the establishment of telephonic and telegraphic facilities for the camps at Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico. There were constructed 300 miles of tine at ten great cames, thus facilitating military movements from those points in a manner heretofore unknown in military administration. Feld telegraph lines were established and ma ntaine I under the enemy's fire at Manila, and later the Manila-Hongkong cable was reopened.

In Port, Riss cable communications were opened over a discontinued route and on land the headquarters of the commanding officer was kept in telegraphic and telephonic communication with the division commanders on four different lines of operations.

There was placed in Cuban waters a completery outfitted calls ship, with war cables and cable gear, suitable both for the destruction of communications belonging to the enemy and the establishment of our own. Two ocean cables were destroyed under the enemy's batteries at santiago. The day previous to the landing of Gen. Shafter's corps at Caimanera, w.thin 2 miles of the landing p ace, cable communications were es ablished and a cable station opened giving direct communication with the government at Washington. This service was invaluable to the executive in directing the operations of the army and navy. With a total force of 1,20% the loss was by disease in camp and field, officers and men included, only

The national defense fund of \$5),00),000, was expended in large part by the army and navy, and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in the reports of the several secretaries. It was a most timely appropriation, enabling the government to strengthen its defenses and make preparations greatly needed in case of war.

This fund being inadequate to the requirements of equipment and for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of congress provided the means in the war revenue act of June 13, authorizing a 3 per cent popular loan of \$400, 0.0,00) and by levying additional imposts and Of the authorized loan, \$200,000,000 were

offered and promptly taken, the subscriptions so far exceeding the call as to cover it many times over, while, preference being given to the smaller bids, no single allotment exceeded \$5,000. This was a most encouraging and signincants result. showing the vast resources of the nation and the determination of the peo ple to uphoid their country's honor.

History of the Extraordinary War.

It is not withing the province of this message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its more salient features is appropriate. The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnaissance in force at Matanzas, shelled the harbor forts and demolished several new works in construction.

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Stories of the Street.

East Liverpool People Are Talking About It on Every Corner.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public. But you can't keep it us very long. They are sure to find you out, and every time a man is fooled an other skeptic is made. Skepticism is allowable when reading in a home newspaper about some incident occurring in San Francisco or Iowa, but the circum. stances are entirely different when it refers to some one right here at home. friends and neighbors, people you know, whom you can see and with whom you talk it over. This is the kind of evidence at the back of Doan's Kidney Pillshome statements by home people and the astonishing local work they have been doing has caused more talk among our citizens than the doings of any other modern wonder. Read the following:

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OUR SHOES

Are just what we say they are.

Men's satin calf, coin toe, lace or congress, at

98c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ladies' vici kid, coin toe, lace and button, at

98c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

We have these in all sizes and widths, and will save you 25 to 50c or return money.

W. H. GASS,

220 DIAMOND,

P. S.-Remember our repairing dept.; quickest and best in city, by J. House.

mmmm

PENCIL IN HER MOUTH

A Little Daughter Suffered a Painful Accident.

IT ENTERED BELOW HER CHIN

And Passing Through the Roof of Her Month Entered the Nostri', Causing Her Intense Agony Until a Physician Arrived and Cut It Out-Fell While Playing.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. White, East End, yesterday met with a very painful, though not serious acci-

The child had obtained a slate pencil and was playing with it when she slipped and fell and the slate pencil. which she had in her hand, entered a point under her chin and passed through the roof of her mouth into her nostrils. inflicting a very painful wound.

Physicians were summoned, but the pencil had broken off and could not be extracted without being cut out. No serious results are expected from the accident although the child will have a very sore face for several days.

THE GIBNEYS

Opened With a Splendid Performance at the Grand.

The Gibney company opened a week's engagement at the Grand last evening, the house being packed with an interested audience.

The company presented "Angie, the Country Girl," and showed a marked improvement over the performances given here last season. A leading feature of the evening's entertainment reform to which she had become irrevocawas made up of excellently rendered specialties.

The play tonight is the "Black Flag." "Her Husband's Sin" will be presented next Friday evening.

JOINED HIS CORPS.

George H. Marshall Left Today For Knoxville.

George H. Marshall, a member of the hospital corps of the United States army, who was granted a 15 day furlough recently to come to this city and attend the funeral of his mother, left the acquiescense of the Spanish authorilast night for Knoxville, Tenn. He expects to go to Cuba within a few weeks.

Marshall is well known in this place, being a brother of Frank B. Marshall, of East End. Before the war he was physical director in the Young Men's Thousands of lives were thus saved, but Christian association of Hamilton.

RETURNING TO CUBA.

John B. Hoefgen Will Leave New York Next Saturday.

John B. Hoefgen, of the street railway company, will sail from New York next Saturday for Cuba.

Mr. Hoefgen was here for a few days, looking after business matters, but was called east yesterday. He will go to Havana where a company, of which he is a member, is preparing to build an electric road. Mr. Hoefgen is one of the leaders in the enterprise.

Special Invitation.

To all of our customers and friends:

Any one wishing to give special orders for any kind of books for Christmas presents, our agent, Mr. Charles Johnson, representing the largest book house in the United States, will be at our store Thursday, December 8, and will be glad to take your order for such books as you may want.

Remember the date, December 8. W. A. HILL 5 and 10.

Adler's gloves, complete line of winter gloves, for sale at JOSEPH BROS.

HISTORY OF WAR.

The President Covered Events In His Message.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT

It Will Continue Until Congress Solves Governmental Problems.

KIND PROVIDENCE RECOGNIZED.

The President Expresses Thankfulness For His Blessing During the Recent Hostilities - Peace Negotiations Not Completed, but Will Be Made the Subject of a Specal Message Later On. Currency Reform N. eded - Declared For Maintenance of the Gold Standard. The Nation's Finances - Recommendations For Increase In Army and Navy, Made by Secretaries Alger and Long. Endorsed - Annexation of Hawaii. Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The president's message to congress opened as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Notwithstanding the add d burd ns rendered necessary by the war our peo. le are in a very satisfac ory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue leg slation passed by the pr. sent congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors, the finances of the government have been successfully administered and the credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained to the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the traternal bonds between every section

of the country.

A review of the relation of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, in this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultima e determina ion by arms and involving far eaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the con-

Spain Was Given a Good Chance.

In my last annual message very full con sideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Culan insur-rection as being by far the most important | Mungarian minister. S.multaneously with its communication to the Spanish minister here, General Woodford, the problem with which we were then called upon to deal The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme grav ty of the situation. Set ting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissible, the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by in posing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and forcible annexa-tion of the island-l conclude i it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of bly committed.
Within a few weeks previously she had

announced comprehensive plans which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remeay the evils so deeply effecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as well as to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity.

Mortality Frightfully Increased.

By the end of December the mortality among them had trightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over 40 per cent from the time General Weyier's decree of reconcentration was enforced. With ties a scheme was adopted for relief by the charitable in contributions raised in this country and distributed, under the direction of the consul general and the several consuls, by noble and earnest individual effort through the organized agencies of the American Red Cross. many thousands more were inaccessible to such such forms of aid.

At this juncture, on the 15th of February last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will-a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that the shocking blow, falling upon a generous already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed, by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted. through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

Millions For National Defense.

All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that It needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almose unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both nouses, on the 9th of March, appropriat ing \$.0,000,000 'for the national defense

and for such and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the dis re-tion of the president." That this act of provision came non: too soon was disload when the application of the fund was undertaken. Our chasts were practi ally unde enacd. Our navy needed larg Liovist h for in reased ammunition and tupilies, and even numbers to cope with iny, under attack from the navy of Spa n, which comp ised in dern vessers of the hig est type of continental perf ction. our army also required enlargement of men and munitio s. It is sufficient to say that the outbeak of the war, when it aid come, tout dour nation not "nprepared to met t e connet.

In view of all this the congress was asked to anthorize and empower the pres ident to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba, and to se ur in the island the e-tablishment of a stable go e nment, capable of maintrining order and observing its international ooligations, insuring peace and tranquility, and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and for the ac compl shment of the e ends to use the m litary and naval forces of the United States as might be necessary; with added authorizy to continue generous relief to the starving people of Cuba.

Action Taken by Congress.

The response of the congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawtul government of that islan i-a proposi tion which failed of adoption-the con gress, a ter conference, on the 13th o. April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate and 311 to 6 in the house of representaives, pass d the memorable joint resolution declaring:

First-That the people of the island of Cuba are, and or right ought to be, free

and independent. Se on 1-That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United Frates does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and govern-ment in the i-land of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuoa and Cuban waters

Third-Tr ttle president of the United States be, at the nereby is directed and empowered to not the entire land and na variorces of the United States, and to call in o the actual service of the United States the minitia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth-That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise any sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacincation thereof, and asserts its deter-mination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the

island to its people. This resolution was approved by the executive on the nest day, April 20. A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Wash ington had thereby become impossible, and asked for his passports, which were given him. He thereupon withdrew from Washington, leaving the protection of Spanish interests in the United States to the French ampassador and the Austro-American minister at Madrid, was telegraphed confirmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communi-

cate it to the government of Spain. instruction reached Woodford on the morning of April 21, but before he could present it the Spanish minister of state notified him that upon the president's approval of the joint reso lution the Madrid government, regarding the act as "equiquent to an evident decia tion of war," had ordered its minister in had ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries and ceasing all official communication between their respective representatives. General Woodford thereupon demanded his passports and quitted Mad-

rid the same day.

Spain having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of relations which attends a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolution were at once used by me to meet the enla ged contingency of actual war between sovereign states. In April 22 I proclaimed a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahai Hondo and the port of Cientuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and on the 23d I called for volunteers to execute the purpose of the resolution. By my message of April 25 the congress was informed of the situation, and I recommended formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The congress accordingly voted on the same day the act approved April 25, 1898, declaring the existence of such war from and including the 21st day of April, and re-enacted the provision of the resolution of April 20, directing the president to use all the armed forces of the nation to carry that act

into effect The response to the initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant and complete, as was also the result of the second call of May 25 for 75,000 additional volunteers. The ranks of the regular acmy were increased to the limits provided by the act of April 26. The enlisted force of the navy on Aug. 15, when it reached its maximum, numbered 24,123 men and apprentices. One hundred and three vessels were added to the navy by purchase, one was presented to the government, one leased, and the four vesseis of the International Naviga tion companyy, the St. Paul, St. Louis, N. York and Paris, were chartered. In additi to these, the revenue cutters and lighthous tenders were turned over to the novy depart ment and became temporarily a part of the

Effective Naval Fighting Force.

The maximum effective fighting force of the navy during the war, separated into classes, was as follows:

Four battleships of the first class, I battle ship of the second class, 2 armored cruisers, 6 coast defense monitors, 1 armored ram, 12 protected cruisers, 3 unprotected cruisers, 18 gunboats, 1 dynamite cruiser, 11 torpedoboats, 14 vessels of the old navy, including monitors. Auxiliary navy: Eleven anxiliary cruisers, 28 converted yachts, 27 converted tugs, 19 converted colliers, 15 revenue cutters, 4 lighthouse tenders and 19 miscellaneous vessels.

Much alarm was felt along our entire Atlantic seaboard lest some attack might be made by the enemy. Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injury to our great cities lying along the coast. Temporary garrisons were provided, drawn from the state militia; infantry and light batteries were drawn from the volunteer force. About 12,000 troops were thus employed. The coast signal service was established for observing the approach of an enemy's ships to the coast of the United States, and the lifesaving and lighthouse services co-operated, which enabled the navy department to have all portions of the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Texas, under observation

The aux liary navy was created under the author ty of congress and was officered an l manned by the naval milit a of the several states This organization patrolled the coast

Mines F r Coast Defense.

Under the direction of the chief of engineers submarine mines were placed at the most exposed points. B fore the outbreak of the war p rmanent mining case mates and cable galleries had been constructed at nearly all important harbors. Most of the torpe lo mate rial was not to be found in the market, and had to be specially manufactured. Under date of April 19 district officers were directed to take all preliminary measures, short of the actual attaching of the loaded mines to the cables, and on A ril 22 telegraphic orders the little were issued to place the loaded mines in posi

The aggregate number of mines placed was 1.53), at the principal harbors from Maine to Cu fornia. Preparations were also made for the planding of mines at certain other harpors, but owing to the early destruction of the apanish fleet these mines were not placed.

The signal corps was promptly organised. and performed service of the most difficult and important character. The operations during the war covered the electrical connection of all coast fortifications, the establishment of telephonic and telegraphic facilities for the camps at Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico. There were constructed 300 miles of ine at ten great cam is, thus faci itating military movements from those points in a manner heretofore unknown in military administration. Feld telegraph lines were established and ma ntained under the enemy's fire at Manila, and later the Manila-Hongkong cable was reopened.

In Porty Riss cable communications were opened over a discontinued route and on land the headquarters of the commanding officer was kept in telegraphic and telephonic communication with the division commanders on fou: different lines of operations.

There was placed in Cuban waters a completery outfitted cable ship, with war cables and cable gear, suitable both for the destruction of communications belonging to the enemy and the establishment of our own. Two ocean cables were destroyed under the enemy's batteries at santiago. The day previous to the landing of Gen. Shafter's corps at Caimanera. w.thin 2 miles of the landing p ace, cable communications were es ablished and a cable station opened giving direct communication with the government at Washington. This service was invaluable to the executive in directing the operations of the army and navy. With a total force of 1,20% the loss was by disease in camp and field, officers and men included, only

The national defense fund of \$50,000,000, was expended in large part by the army and navy, and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in the reports of the several secretaries. It was a most timely appropriation, enabling the government to strengthen its defenses and make preparations greatly needed in case of

This fund being inadequate to the require ments of equipment and for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of congress provided the means in the war revenue act of June 13, authorizing a s per cent popular loan of \$400,-0.0,000 and by levying additional imposts and

Of the authorized loan, \$200,000,000 were offered and promptly taken, the subscriptions so far exceeding the call as to cover it many times over, while, preference being given to the smaller bids, no single allotment exceeded \$5,000. This was a most encouraging and signincants result. showing the vast resources of the nation and the determination of the peo ple to uphoid their country's honor.

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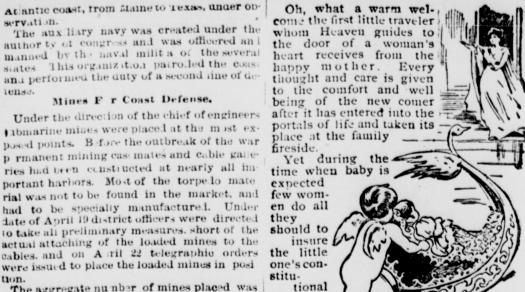
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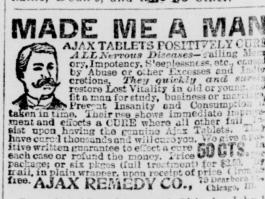
East Liverpool People Are Talking About It on Lvery Corner.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public. But you can't keep it us very long. They are sure to find you out, and every time a man is fooled an other skeptic is made. Skepticism ie allowable when reading in a home newspaper about some incident occurring in San Francisco or Iowa, but the circum. stances are entirely different when it refers to some one right here at home friends and neighbors, people you know, whom you can see and with whom you talk it over. This is the kind of evidence at the back of Doan's Kidney Pillshome statements by home people and the astonishing local work they have been doing has caused more talk among our citizens than the doings of any other modern wonder. Read the following:

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IS Your Head Clear? Do son feel a boundless chergy in your blood? You can have your blood? You can have these and renewed vitality by taking a dose of Faragar Tea b fore retiring. Continuation Cured. 25 case for one months treatment All druggists. Send 2 ceases tham p for sample. However, and the continuation of the continu

BOUND DAVY TO COURT

Mayor Bough Has Faith In the Charge of Burglary.

MUCH EVIDENCE BROUGHT OUT

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"Brown was in the house twice on the night of Dec. 3 My daughter saw him. and she came to me and told me he was there. He asked me about an old hoarder, and when I told him such a party was not in the house he left. He came back soon afterward. I found him in a room, fambling among some clothes. The front door was shut. I had no trouble in identifying Brown. and when I saw him the second time I threw a clock at him. It stopped at 11:40 and has not run since. When I gaw him I hollowed like a fool, and should have hit him with a poker, What he was doing in the room I do

Grace Balentine, daughter of Mrs. Balentine, said she saw Brown in the doorway. "I asked him what he wanted and he asked for Homer Fairfax. I told my mother, and she came and told him he was not there. He went awar and came back again, and when I was going in the room to eat some ice cream I ran against Brown. He was looking back of a curtain when I saw him. I do not know what he was after I went into the kitchen and he followed me. I then called my mother, who screamed "

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John Forbes said : "I was in the sitting room and Mrs. Bilentine said Dave Brown was in asking for an old boarder. I heard a faint footstep on the porch shortly afterward. Mrs Balestine went in the parlor and I heard a scream I saw Mr. Bennet go after a young fellow and recognized him as Dive Brown. I have known him for 10 years."

Allie Reynolds testified to the story told by the two preceding witnesses.

David Brown, the defendant stated that at 10 o'clock he was at a restaurant in Sixth street, and from there started for Dickey's livery stable. "On my way there I met a man who gave me 10 cents and asked me where Homer Fairfax now commanding the monitor Monadwas. I went to the Bulentine house, and nock at Manila The other is the wife as the door was open I went in, and met of William A Henshill, a San Francis-Grace Bulentine. I asked about the man. 30 lawyer, and they will be chaperoned and finding no one was there I went back to Sixth street to find the man who third sister, the wife of an American asked me to go to the home. I failed to find him, and met another man and he asked me if Blanche Balentine was in the house and if she was to go back and tell her that Sam Dickey would be in the city within a few weeks and that he wanted to see her. I went back and went in the house, and heard a scream. I ran out and went across the street. I went in the house as any one else would, and the door was open about three inches when I went in the second time."

Mrs. Brown, mother of the accused Brid: "I waited until 12:20 o'clock for Dave to come home to change his clothes. I thought something wrong when he did not come home for break. fast, and went uptown to find out where he was. I went to Dickey's stable and found that he was in jail. I asked Mrs. Balentine what was the matter. She fold me Dave took nothing and broke no doors, but that he was sent there by two Other parties. I asked Dave who sent him, but he could not tell me their Rames. Mrs. Balentine told me some Pirties were at the bottom of the mitter."

Attorney Hill, for the defense, made a short plea in behalf of his client, and after he had finished Reverend Carson granted and he spoke for about 10 min- sailor and a native Kanaka woman, so asked permission to speak. This was tes upon the good character of the defendant. Mrs. Brown also spoke for her son, but the mayor bound him over

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

Open Every Evening During December Beginning TONIGHT.

HOLIDAY LINENS.

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Young Brown pleaded with the mayor to release him and while in the private office wept in a most pitiable manner.

THREE CHINESE BELLES.

the Misses Ah Fong Will Join Washington Society This Winter.

An interesting addition to Washingon society this winter will be three Misses Ah Fong, the unmarried daughers of a Chinese millionaire of Honoulu who have just finished their eduation and desire to enjoy the advanages of a winter at the capital. They nave two sisters married in the United States. One is the wife of Captain Whiting of the United States navy. in Washington by Mrs. Humphrey, a planter and banker at Honolulu.

Their father, Ah Fong, is in many respects the most notable man in Hawaii He was a common cooly when he came to Honolulu, but he has had the enterprise and business ability to make

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To speak the word that craving love requires. To voice approval, foster vain desires Hearts often faint and fall out by the way Because to speak is not your way

'It's not my way.'
Ah, well, when death shall come And touch the best loved lips and make them

Sad will it be for you if grum regret And stern remorse upon your heartstrings set

Their fingers firm.

Because it is their way to torture and to wring Then you'll remember every tittle thing. The smile you did not give, the word unspoken Which might have gilded life and kept a heart

Aye, then you will remember! And in blood sweat and agony will say. Would it had been my way To love, approve and tell it out, so meet, For it was you that made my life complete."

-Rose Seelye Miller in Observer

FCR SALE.

FOR SALE-A new upright plane; also household furniture. Apply to 174 Sixth

LOST.

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Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the

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Skilled FINE Presses, Superb Workmen, Thousands of Material. dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

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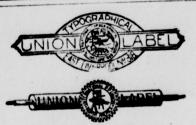
The News Keview

CRADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY BARRY PALMER. Manager and Proprietor [Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool. O., postoffice.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (Postage free in United States and Canada. By the Week

KAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUFSDAY, DEC. 6.



UNION PAPERS

All Union papers of East Liverpool are Rnown to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the shove Union Labels at the head of their columns



THE Democrats will not take kindly to General Wheeler's utterance regarding the message. He thinks it one of the noted state papers.

Hon. R. W. TAYLER is in line with his constituents. "The President's message is complete in every detail. I think we should hold the Philippines sibilant mouthings somebody's temper and build the Nicaragua canal," he said began to get frayed at the edges. She when interviewed last night.

IF Andrew Carnegie would but devote his time to building that mansion in New York and not allow the Philippines to disturb his slumber, the country might look upon him as being as much of a success as citizen as he is iron manufacturer.

THE MESSAGE.

Clear and plain, with every subject of public importance given attention. President McKinley's message to congress is like everything he writes, a model document. It relates the history of the Spanish war from a standpoint not before given the public, and his recommendations are timely and have evidently been well considered. In dealing with our lately acquired possessions he shows much more the earnestness of the statesman than the demagogy of the politician, while the absence to tariff and money references proves that he has no desire to frighten the people and cause a break in the prosperity they now enjoy.

A NUISANCE.

The small boy who can skate owned streets even in the business section of the city last night, and the resulting nuisance was pronounced. Pedestrians were everywhere bumped about as though they had no rights, and instances are recorded where parties were knocked arose, in order that neither sun nor down by skaters, while in Fourth street, between Washington and Broadway. many were compelled to walk in the roadway.

The authorities should take the matter in hand. East Liverpool is no longer a country village and should get away from country village practices. If there is a law governing the matter it should be enforced, and if there is none council should spend a few minutes placing one on the statute book.

AGAINST HIGH PRICED GAS.

Councilman Peach will have the hearty support of scores of property owners in the city in his crusade against the gas companies, and many others who are now paying the high price demanded for gas will earnestly wish him success.

No one objects to the corporations making a fair profit from their investments so long as they go no farther than to demand payment for what they give, but when they go down into the pockets of the people and say that payment shall be made for gas whether it is used or unused, the injustice is so apparent that every fair minded man will say the time has come to act promptly. Consumers were only a few years ago compelled to purchase expensive meters, the companies making a profit on every one sold, yet now those meters are declared useless, in a measure, and the consumer is called upon to make up the difference. There is neither justice nor good business in the new rules of the gas com-

= BAGLEY'S

FOR SALE BY YOUR GROCER .-

The Bagley Co., Phone

panies, and if council does not take the matter in hand and enact such regulations as the law permits its members will not be doing their duty to the people who gave them official position.

SHE TIED UP HIS TONGUE.

An Experiment Which Led to the Breaking of an Engagement.

I don't know why the simple fact of THAT ONE DOLLAR REGULATION being in love should deprive people of the vestige of common sense with which nature, never overgenerous with that Recently Adopted and Providing That a rarest of blessings, bas endowed them, but all my observation tends to confirm me in the opinion that it does. For example, a man I know is engaged to a Georgetown girl-that is, he was engaged to her up to a quarter to 10 o'clock Thursday night, week before last. He went out to call on her, andbut first I must tell you that she belongs to a Georgia family, and he is from Boston, and both of thera are exceeding. ly proud of their birthplace and ancestry. After a few preliminaries, said she to him:

"Oh, let's hear how fast you can say.

'She sells seashells.' So, of course, he said, "Se shells seasells" and "She shells sheshells" and "She sells shesells," and goodness only knows what, till his tongue was so tanknots. And she began to laugh, and he told her to say it herself. Then they both went at it, and midway of their said that Boston people speak abominably anyway, and he retorted tu quoque about the Georgia dialect. From discussion of speech they came to a discus sion of manners, and things were said which it were painful to repeat. The engagement was 'broken, as I said, at 9:45 o'clock. It has staid broken ever since. The rupture bids fair to be permanent. And all this misery becausewell, because two ordinarily intelligent persons happened to be made temporarily feeble minded by mutual affection .-Washington Post.

Two Ways of a Sameness.

Skeptical Patient (to faith doctor)-How do you propose to cure this pain in my chest, doctor?

over your chest a few times, then tell you the pain is gone, and it will be

Patient-Ah, yes! Will you dine with me, doctor? You can perform the cure afterward.

Doctor-With pleasure.

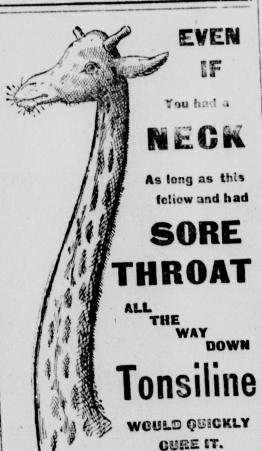
Patient-Well, take this loaf of bread and rub it on your waistcoat a few times and say you have had your dinner, and you will have had it. if the experiment is a success, we will go on with the chest cure. - London Telegraph.

The plant known as vervain, which is not distinguished for its beauty and which grows nowadays utterly disregarded, was so sacred to the Druids that they only gathered it for their divinations when the great dog star moon should see the deed.

A Sure Cure.

"I've cured my husband's insomnia." "How did you do it?"

"Pretended I was ill, and the doctor left medicine which Henry was to give me every half hour all night long."-Vanity Fair



250 and 500.

All Druggists

THE TONSILINE OO.

Gas Companies Must Play Fair With the People.

Given Amount Must Be Paid Whether Gas Is Used or Not a Foot Goes Through the Meter, Must Be Withdrawn-Councilman Peach Will Take the Matter Into Council, Which Can According to the Law of Ohio and East Liverpool Regulate the Price of Gas.

When the Ohio Valley Gas company and the Bridgewater Gas company recently announced the new rules for the government of gas consumers in the city, they either forgot that the state law has something to say on that matter or they believe natural gas so necessary to the people of East Liverpool as to make them submit without a murgled up that his mouth was full of mur to anything. If coucil does its duty the corporations will find they were mistaken in both presumptions. Their effort to enforce at least one rule will be fought out to the last.

The customers of the companies number many hundreds, and there was no end of dissatisfaction when the fact became known that gas would after December 1 cost 25 cents a thousand feet, and \$1 would be the minimum charge for doing business with either company; that is anyone on the lines using less than 5,000 feet each month, would be charged the amount given for what they did use. If there was dissatisfaction with the first rule there was indignation at the last. Everywhere could sentiment against gas companies be heard nutil the matter has taken the form of a movement that will have an airing in council when that body meets one week Eaith Doctor-I shall pass my hands from this evening. George Peach, member from the Third ward and a man who has frequently been identified with movements having for their object the welfare of the public, is one citizen who does not believe in the new order of things.

"I believe that neither gas companies nor any other corporations should take the people by the throat and compel them to submit to unjust restrictions while there is a law to prevent it, and for that reason I shall bring this matter to the attention of council," said Mr. Peach to the News Review today.

"Now den't understand me as meaning that I am opposed to men with money invested in any legitimite enterprise making a fair profit, for I am not on that ground," he continued, "but I am opposed to anyone dealing unjustly with the public. That is what I believe the minimum charge of \$1 a month to be. The increase in rates might have been expected, for the companies know best what their product is worth, but the other rule is an imposition upon the people, and therefore demands the attention of the people's representatives, and if the law of Ohio and the law of East Liverpool can secure justice I believe that law should be enforced. Council has the power to regulate such matters, and I shall take great pleasure in calling its attention to this unjust rule at the next meeting, feeling confident that the people imposed upon will welcome interference in their behalf."

The state law to which Mr. Peach referred puts the matter very plainly in these words, Section 2478, Revised

Statutes: "The council of any city or village, in which electric lighting companies, natural or artificial gas companies, or gas light or coke companies may be established, or into which their wires. mains or pipes may be conducted, are hereby empowered to regulate, from time to time, the price which said electric lighting, natural or artificial gas, or gas and coke companies may Don't you think your life insurance charge for electric light or for gas for premiums are a waste of money, John? lighting or fuel purposes, furnished by such companies to the citizens, public grounds and buildings, streets, lanes,

CHRISTMAS PIANOS---Never were they so good, never were they so low in price, never was there a better time to buy than now. Call this week. Store open until 9 every night.

SMITH & PHILLIPS.

EVERY WOMAN

Cometimes needs a reliable, month'y, regulating medicine. On'y harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The senuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint Sout anywhere \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O. For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool,

natural or artificial gas or gas light and coke companies shall, in no event, charge more for any electric light, or natural or artificial gas furnished to such corporation or individuals, than the price specified by ordinance of such council; and such council shall also have power to regulate and fix the price which companies shall charge for the rent of the meters."

The city ordinance covering the right of the Ohio Valley Gas company to lav pipes and transact business in East Liverpool was passed Jan. 14, 1886, and that giving the Bridgewater Gas company was passed Dec. 21 of the same year.

Section 9, of the Ohio Valley ordinance is as follows: "Said city council ed more and more shrill till it ceases to hereby reserve the right to make such rules and regulations for the regulation of said The Ohio Valley Gas company as may be conferred upon said city conneil by laws of the state now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, and all other rights not herein expressly stipulated."

Section 1, of the Bridgewater ordinance gives the company "all the rights and privileges granted to The Ohio Valley Gas company and subject to all conditions to which the Ohio Valley Gas company is subject."

It can thus be plainly seen that the matter of regulating the price of gas in East Liverpool rests with council, and the position taken by Mr. Peach cannot be shaken. He has the law with him, and will have the support of the public if the unpopular dollar-a-month regulation, gas or-no-gas, is enforced.

A Coincidence of Grandsons.

A strange coincidence recently occurred in the family of ex-County Commissioner George W. Cuskaden of Shelbyville, Ind. The other morning at 9 o'clock an eight pound son was born to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edmond Cuskaden of Arcola, Ills., and at exactly the same hour and day a son weighing exactly eight pounds was born to another daughter-in-law, Mrs. George F. Cuskaden. They will be christened William J. Bryan and Fitz-Hugh Lee. -Indianapolis Sentinel.

Interesting Discovery at Rome.

A search of the vaults of the Corsini palace in Rome for possible anarchizt arrangements to blow up the antianarchist conforence, which is meeting in the palace, led to an interesting archæological discovery of a secret passage from the Corsini palace beneath the river Tiber to the precincts of the Farnese palace, where the French embassy is located. - Special Cable New York Sun.

Caused the First Coolness.

Mr. Newlywed (reading) - Nobody ever yet saw a dead mule.

Mrs. Newlywed (who is thinking of something else and not listening)--Boston Journal.

If you are too indolent to shingle your house during the dry weather, you alleys, avenues, wharves and landing have no just cause for complaint beplaces; and such electric lighting, cause your roof leaks when it rains

A Judicial Ruling.

During the hearing of a case at the Bloomsbury county court counsel referred to the defendant, an Oxford master of arts, as "this man," whereupon defendant's counsel protested, saying he might at least have used the word "gent'eman." Judge Bacon - Nousense. That is the sort of affectation you often hear among women when they say "you ought to call me a lady " In my opinion man is a much better title than gentleman. - London Telegraph.

You Can't Hear It.

There are many sounds animals can hear which are inaudible to man. Mr. Galton, the famous authropologist, has invented a little whistle with an adinstable plug, by which it can be render give any note to our ears, yet a dog will hear it as a whistle still and answer readily its cali

SUTHERLAND SISTERS'

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence. while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.



For That Bald Spot.

The time to check baldness is when it first begins to make its unwelcome appearance. The thing to check it with is

OUR HAIR TONIC.

It is a natural scalp food. It not only stops the hair from coming out. but it makes new hair grow where it has failed out. Try it, it's only 50c a bottle of

The News Keview

CRADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

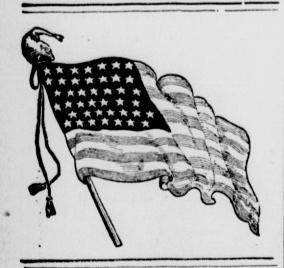
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT STNDAY BY THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY BARRY PALMER. Manager and Proprietor [Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (Postage free in United States and Canada. Three Months.....

KAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUFSDAY, DEC. 6.



All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Labels at the head of their columns



THE Democrats will not take kindly to General Wheeler's utterance regarding the message. He thinks it one of the noted state papers.

HON. R. W. TAYLER is in line with his constituents. "The President's message is complete in every detail. I think we should hold the Philippines and build the Nicaragua canal," he said began to get frayed at the edges. She when interviewed last night.

IF Andrew Carnegie would but devote his time to building that mansion in New York and not allow the Philippines to disturb his slumber, the country might look upon him as being as 9:45 o'clock. It has staid broken ever much of a success as citizen as he is iron manufacturer.

THE MESSAGE.

Clear and plain, with every subject of public importance given attention. President McKinley's message to congress is like everything he writes, a model document. It relates the history of the Spanish war from a standpoint not before given the public, and his recommendations are timely and have evidently been well considered. In dealing with our lately acquired possessions he shows much more the earnestness of the statesman than the demagogy of the politician, while the absence to tariff and money references proves that he has no desire to frighten the people and cause a break in the prosperity they now enjoy.

A NUISANCE.

The small boy who can skate owned streets even in the business section of the city last night, and the resulting nuisance was pronounced. Pedestrians were everywhere bumped about as though they had no rights, and instances divinations when the great dog star are recorded where parties were knocked arose, in order that neither sun nor down by skaters, while in Fourth street, moon should see the deed. between Washington and Broadway, many were compelled to walk in the

The authorities should take the matter in hand. East Liverpool is no longer a country village and should get away from country village practices. If there is a law governing the matter it should be enforced, and if there is none council should spend a few minutes placing one on the statute book.

AGAINST HIGH PRICED GAS.

Councilman Peach will have the hearty support of scores of property owners in the city in his crusade against the gas companies, and many others who are now paying the high price demanded for gas will earnestly wish him success.

No one objects to the corporations making a fair profit from their investments so long as they go no farther than to demand payment for what they give, but when they go down into the pockets of the people and say that payment shall be made for gas whether it is used or unused, the injustice is so apparent that every fair minded man will say the time has come to act promptly. Consumers were only a few years ago compelled to purchase expensive meters, the companies making a profit on every one sold. vet now those meters are declared nseless, in a measure, and the consumer is called upon to make up the difference. There is neither justice nor good business in the new rules of the gas com-

FOR SALE BY YOUR GROCER.

panies, and if council does not take the matter in hand and enact such regulations as the law permits its members will not be doing their duty to the people who gave them official position.

SHE TIED UP HIS TONGUE.

An Experiment Which Led to the Breaking of an Engagement.

I don't know why the simple fact of being in love should deprive people of the vestige of common sense with which nature, never overgenerous with that Recently Adopted and Providing That a rarest of blessings, bas endowed them. but all my observation tends to confirm me in the opinion that it does. For example, a man I know is engaged to a Georgetown girl-that is, he was engaged to her up to a quarter to 10 o'clock Thursday night, week before last. He went out to call on her, andbut first I must tell you that she belongs to a Georgia family, and he is from Boston, and both of thera are exceedingly proud of their birthplace and ancestry. After a few preliminaries, said she to him:

"Oh, let's hear how fast you can say. She sells seashells.'

So, of course, be said, "Se shells seasells" and "She shells sheshells" and "She sells shesells," and goodness only told her to say it herself. Then they both went at it, and midway of their sibilant mouthings somebody's temper said that Boston people speak abominably anyway, and he retorted tu quoque ber many hundreds, and there was no about the Georgia dialect. From discussion of speech they came to a discus sion of manners, and things were said which it were painful to repeat. The engagement was 'broken, as I said, at since. The rupture bids fair to be permanent. And all this misery becausewell, because two ordinarily intelligent persons happened to be made temporarily feeble minded by mutual affection .-Washington Post.

Two Ways of a Sameness.

Skeptical Patient (to faith doctor)-How do you propose to cure this pain in my chest, doctor?

over your chest a few times, then tell member from the Third ward and a you the pain is gone, and it will be

Patient—Ah, yes! Will you dine with me, doctor? You can perform the cure afterward.

Doctor-With pleasure.

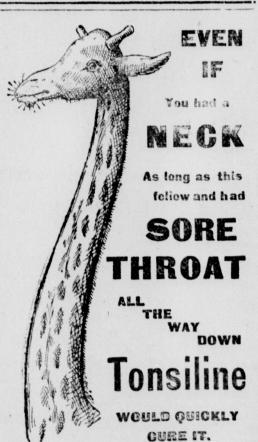
Patient-Well, take this loaf of bread and rub it on your waistcoat a nor any other corporations should take few times and say you have had your dinner, and you will have had it. If the experiment is a success, we will go on with the chest cure. - London Telegraph.

The plant known as vervain, which is not distinguished for its beauty and which grows nowadays utterly disregarded, was so sacred to the Druids that they only gathered it for their

A Sure Cure.

"I've cured my husband's insomnia." "How did you do it?"

"Pretended I was ill, and the doctor left medicine which Henry was to give me every half hour all night long."-Vanity Fair



25c and 50c.

AH Druggists

CANTON C.

Gas Companies Must Play Fair With the People.

THAT ONE DOLLAR REGULATION

Given Amount Must Be Paid Whether Gas Is Used or Not a Foot Goes Through the Meter, Must Be Withdrawn-Councilman Peach Will Take the Matter Into Conneil, Which Can According to the Law of Ohio and East Liverpool Regulate the Price of Gas.

When the Ohio Valley Gas company and the Bridgewater Gas company recently announced the new rules for the government of gas consumers in the city, ther either forgot that the state law has something to say on that matter or they believe natural gas so necessary to the people of East Liverpool as knows what, till his tongue was so tan- to make them submit without a murgled up that his mouth was full of mur to anything. If coucil does its knots. And she began to laugh, and he duty the corporations will find they were mistaken in both presumptions. Their effort to enforce at least one rule will be fought out to the last.

The customers of the companies numend of dissatisfaction when the fact became known that gas would after December 1 cost 25 cents a thousand feet, and \$1 would be the minimum charge for doing business with either company; that is anyone on the lines using less than 5,000 feet each month, would be charged the amount given for what they did use. If there was dissatisfaction with the first rule there was indignation at the last. Everywhere could sentiment against gas companies be heard until the matter has taken the form of a movement that will have an airing in council when that body meets one week Eaith Doctor-I shall pass my hands from? this evening. George Peach. man who has frequently been identified with movements having for their object the welfare of the public, is one citizen who does not believe in the new order

"I believe that neither gas companies the people by the throat and compel them to submit to unjust restrictions while there is a law to prevent it, and for that reason I shall bring this matter to the attention of council." said Mr.

Peach to the News Review today. "Now den't understand me as meaning that I am opposed to men with money invested in any legitimite enterprise making a fair profit, for I am not on that ground," he continued, "but I am opposed to anyone dealing unjustly with the public. That is what I believe the minimum charge of \$1 a month to be. The increase in rates might have been expected, for the companies know best what their product is worth, but the other rule is an imposition upon the people, and therefore demands the attention of the people's representatives. his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edmond Cusand if the law of Ohio and the law of East Liverpool can secure justice I believe that law should be enforced. Coun- exactly eight pounds was born to anothcil has the power to regulate such mat- er daughter-in-law, Mrs. George F. ters, and I shall take great pleasure in calling its attention to this unjust rule at the next meeting, feeling confident that the people imposed upon will welcome interference in their behalf."

The state law to which Mr. Peach referred puts the matter very plainly in these words, Section 2478, Revised Statutes:

"The council of any city or village, in which electric lighting companies, natural or artificial gas companies, or gas light or coke companies may be established, or into which their wires, mains or pipes may be conducted, are hereby empowered to regulate, from time to time, the price which said electric lighting, natural or artificial charge for electric light or for gas for premiums are a waste of money, John? lighting or fuel purposes, furnished by such companies to the citizens, public grounds and buildings, streets, lanes,

CHRISTMAS PIANOS---Never were they so good, never were they so low in price, never was there a better time to buy than now. Call this week. Store open until

9 every night.

SMITH & PHILLIPS.

Cometimes needs a reliable, month'y, regulating medicine. On'y harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson. Druggist. East Liverpool,

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The cenuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint Soutanywhere \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

natural or artificial gas or gas light and coke companies shall, in no event, charge more for any electric light, or natural or artificial gas furnished to such corporation or individuals, than the price specified by ordinance of such council; and such council shall also have power to regulate and fix the price which companies shall charge for the rent of the meters."

The city ordinance covering the right of the Ohio Valley Gas company to lav pipes and transact business in East Liverpool was passed Jan. 14, 1886, and that giving the Bridgewater Gas company was passed Dec. 21 of the same

Section 9, of the Ohio Valley ordinance is as follows: "Said city council hereby reserve the right to make such rules and regulations for the regulation of said The Ohio Valley Gas company as may be conferred upon said city council by laws of the state now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, and all other rights not herein expressly stipu-

Section 1, of the Bridgewater ordinance gives the company "all the rights and privileges granted to The Ohio Valley Gas company and subject to all conditions to which the Ohio Valley Gas company is subject."

It can thus be plainly seen that the matter of regulating the price of gas in East Liverpool rests with council, and the position taken by Mr. Peach cannot be shaken. He has the law with him, and will have the support of the public if the unpopular dollar-a-month regulation, gas or no gas, is enforced.

A Coincidence of Grandsons.

A strange coincidence recently occurred in the family of ex-County Commissioner George W. Cuskaden of Shelbyville, Ind. The other morning at 9 o'clock an eight pound son was born to kaden of Arcola, Ills., and at exactly the same bour and day a son weighing Cuskaden. They will be christened William J. Bryan and Fitz-Hugh Lee. -Indianapolis Sentinel.

Interesting Discovery at Rome.

A search of the vaults of the Corsini palace in Rome for possible anarchizt arrangements to blow up the antianarchist conforence, which is meeting in the palace, led to an interesting archæological discovery of a secret passage from the Corsini palace beneath the river Tiber to the precincts of the Farnese palace, where the French embassy is located. - Special Cable New York Sun.

Caused the First Coolness.

Mr. Newlywed (reading) - Nobody ever yet saw a dead mule.

Mrs. Newlywed (who is thinking of something else and not listening)gas, or gas and coke companies may Don't you think your life insurance

-Boston Journal.

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THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has circulation of any paper pubashed in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER, Owner and Manager.

WELLSVILLE. NO MEETING WAS HELD

Only a Few Councilmen As-

THEY LOOKED OVER THE BILLS

sembled at City Hall.

80 They Can Be Paid the Next Time a Sufficient Number Assembles to Transact Business -- B. F. Lowry Died In Steubenville Last Night -- VII the News,

Conneilmen Goetz. Johnston, Stevencon, Bowers and Cooper were a lonely lot at city hall last night. President Michaels was out of town, Mr. Wells could not appear until late, and Mr Minor was in Morgantown, W. Va. It was impossible to transact business, but the finance committee went over the discussed and the councilmen went home.

Death of B. F. Lowry.

B. F. Lowry, formerly a member of the shoe firm of Lowry & Lowry, of this place, died last night at 10 o'clock at his home in Steubenville from an attack of pneumonia.

Deceased leaves a wife to mourn his loss, and had been married but a short hear of his death. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

The News of Wellsville.

Much interest is centered on the Fogo case which is scheduled to come up in common pleas court Thursday of this

The funeral of the late Mrs. Hannah Saltsman will take place from the residence near Hammondsville tomorrow at 10:30. Interment will be at Somerset. Saltsman, of the West End.

James Hill, father of Miss Lonie Hill. who was here in attendance at the funeral of the late Duncan Smith, left last evening for his home in Wheeling.

Attorney Will McDonald is slowly recovering from a severe attack of grip.

He is now able to be about his room. Omar Hays met with a severe acci-

dent while coupling cars. Two fingers and his thumb are very badly mashed. A joint meeting of the Home and

Foreign Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. John Rustell. Miss Fannie Klasgye sang a solo. Mrs. D. S. Brookman and Miss · Helen Bailey, a duette, Miss Helen Russell presided at the piano. A full program was given. There was a large attendance of the members.

Allie Kirkwood has been having a series of afflictions. After suffering from several large boils and a severe abecess on his hand he began to hope for release, when the same hand showed signs of another abscess, and it has now broken on the outside. The seat of the other abscess was in the palm of the

Salineville and Hanover.

returned home.

Miss Maggie Luke left on the morning train for Stenbenville. She expects to return home tomorrow.

The Ladies' Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold its meeting at the residence of Miss Margaret Silver this evening.

Miss Mary McPherson, of the Scotch settlement, slipped on the ice yesterday and dislocated her right shoulder. Dr. Parke was sent for and reset it.

Mrs. William Davidson lies very ill at her residence on the corner of Ninth and Main streets. A consultation of physicians has been called but fears are

entertained that she may not recover.

Harry Springer left today to bring his wife home from Flushing, where she has been un lergoing treatment for the past five weeks. Mrs. Springer is yet terial as the outside of coat, are great far from well. but is only able to make sellers with the journey ome.

Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Clayton Auginbaugh is under the doctors' care. He is ill with grip. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clutter,

Andrew Wilkinson left today for Scio, where he is employed in the oil business. Mrs. Wilkinson and daughter, Vashti, are visiting in New Castle,

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

Pegee Cooley Asks a Few Pertinent Questions.

By what right did a committee of our city school board, or a PART of said combills, and they are ready for the next mittee, give out certain job work to a ing for bids for the same of other printing establishments in East Liverpool?

How does it come that certain parties connected with our school board get job work done by W. G. Johnson & Co., Pittsburg, when we have in our city of Eist Liverpool a number of taxpayers who are interested in job and printing establishments, said citizen taxpayers time. He was well known here, and turning out job work infinitely superior had many friends who will be pained to to that which was turned out by the

> How does it come that one member of suid printing committee was not consulted at all in relation to the placing of said job printing?

Is it not a fact that members of said committee are using the funds of the school board, to a certain extent, for the pecuniary advancement of certain friends and favorites? These are perti-Mrs. Saltsman is the mother of Leonard nent questions in which the taxpayers of this city are interested, and they have a right to be heard on the subject. ing an undertaker with him. - Minne-The fact is that they WILL be heard, apolis Tribune. and the hearing may result in perty trickery being duly exposed.

PEGEE COOLEY.

GOOD PREMIUM

Received Today When Bids For Bonds Opened.

Bids for the sale of the \$15 000 street and culvert bonds were opened at noon by Clerk Hanley.

They were awarded to B. Lambrecht Brothers company, of Cleveland, at a premium of \$1,237. Other bids received were R. Klyboth & Co., \$1,157; W. J. Hays & Co., \$976; New First National ments. bank, \$867; Seasongood & Mayer, \$1030; L. Kuhn, \$1180; Atlas National bank, \$1,076; First National bank, Liverpool, \$45 with accrued interest; Equitable National bank, \$1027.75.

SECRETARY KLING

Will Spend a Few Days Here In the Near Future.

Secretary Platts of the Young Men's Cristian association, was in Cleveland Miss May Kirkwood left this morning yesterday, attending a meeting of the for a two week's visit with relatives in secretaries of this section of the state. Arrangements were made for State Secre-Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loudon, of New tary Kling and Physical Director Gilbert, Garden, visited Mrs. Hattie Kirkwood of the Cleveland association, to spend sevfrom Friday until yesterday when they eral days here in the near future when they will meet all committees of the local association and deliver several addresses.

Kinsey's Dolls

Are the delight of the little ones.

Among the Travelers.

John Howard Gresham, southern representative of the Sebring Pottery company, is expected here in a few weeks. He will spend the holiday season in this city. Mr. Gresham's headquarters are at Mt. Airy, Ga.

Frank I. Simmers, traveling representative of the McKee Glass company, located at Jeannette, Pa., has returned to his home in this place after a successful trip through the west.

Warm overcoats, lined with same ma

JOSEPH BROS'.

SULD LIQUOR TO MINURS NOT AFRAID OF MAN.

Consequently There Was a tirely removed one of the delightful ac-Settlement In Police Court.

THREE MEN HEAVILY FINED

James Walters, a Bartender, Was Asked to Pay \$54,60 For the Part He Had In the Matter-George Wolf Also Taken.

Frank Green was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer McMillan on a charge of furnishing liquor to a minor. David Brown, colored, is named as the one who received it. Recently Brown gave Green 10 cents, and with the 15 cents he had. Green went in the saloon of William Morrow, in Sixth street, and purchased half a pint of whisky from James Walters, the bartender.

Green was given a hearing last night and pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$25 and costs, which amounted to \$29 60. He made arrangements to pay and was released.

Walters was requested to call at city hall, and when he did, a charge of sell ing liquor to minors was read to him He pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 and costs which amounted to \$54.60.

George Wolf, who lives in the western part of the city, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Grim on a charge of furnishing liquor to minors. Frank Green and Dave Brown are named in meeting. Some important matters were FAVORITE, without the formality of ask- the case. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$15 and costs in each case, which amounted to \$39.20. The amount was paid and Wolf was

> There is now but one prisoner in the jail.

Denmark's Navy Comemane.

An interesting feature of the Danish navy is that it is entirely homemade Since the monitor Rolf Krake, built for them at Glasgow in the early sixties, the Danes have constructed all their own ships. They have done more than Pittsburg concern for our school board? that-they have once at least led the way in the evolution of a type. Their Tordenskjold came before the Italian Lepanto and Italia and embodies exactly the same idea-the gur heavily protected, no side armor, but instead a protective deck. That idea is, however, very much exploded at the present day -Engineer.

Will Undertake to Get His Fortune.

Alphonso Vuyls eke of Benton Harbor, Mich., received a telegram the other day from Paris announcing the death of an uncle who left him a fortune estimated at \$1,000,000. Mr. Vaylsteke left for France the same afternoon, tak-

On the River.

The marks at the wharf this morning registered 7.8 feet and rising. A large stage may reach this port by tomorrow morning.

The Keystone State and Ben Hur went down last night and the Kanawha will be down tonight. The Queen City and Avalon were up today with fair trips, both of freight and passengers.

Leave your measure for a suit of clothes now at Joseph Bros.' Low price and satisfaction are our induce-

Have You Seen 'Em?

What? Kinsey's doll heads. All the girls are talking about them.

Resting For the Winter.

The city flag has been moved from the box in the Diamond to the fire sta tion where it will be hung up to dry. It will not be suspended from the pole in the Diamond during the winter months except on state occassions.

Kinsey's Steds

And skates beat the world. They are genuine rushers and fast gliders.

Newline of neckwear for the holi-

JOSEPH BROS.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. The tax duplicate is now at the office of George H. Owen & Co,. and will be there until Dec. 20.

PERSONAL NEMTION.

-Mr. and Mrs. Roy Young spent the day in Rochester. -George Schmidt, of Sixth street, was

in Wheeling on business today.

-Miss Lou Armstrong, of Fifth street visiting friends. -- Superintendent Andrews, of the

street railway company, was a Pittsburg visitor today. -Mr. and Mrs. Adam Hill, of Third street, who have been spending several

NOT AFRAID OF MAN.

the Yellowstone Park.

The slaughter of birds has almost encompaniments of life in the rural east -the music of the feathered songsters. Apropos of this, it may be said that one of the most pleasant features of the drive through the Yellowstone National park is the apparent intimacy between man Frank Green Got \$25 and Costs, White and the animal and bird life in the park. Thanks to the wise and stringent regulations, no shooting is allowed within its boundaries.

> "The result," says an English tourist, "is positively charming. Hundreds of little chipmunks, with their gaudy striped backs, scampered impudently about or peered at the passing coach from the roadside The squirrel did not bolt for the nearest tree, but. nodded a welcome. All bird life treated us likewise. Even the lordly eagle hovered near, and the wild turkey stalked unconcernedly through the rank grass. We were fortunate enough to see a fine specimen of the wolf tribe. He stood, a beautiful creature, and watched us out of sight, showing only curiosity, not fear. Anotier time were perceived a doe and fawn grazing by the road. Not until we were within a few feet did they seek the shelter of the woods, yet not to fly. They simply moved aside. Here at least mankind was regarded as a friend-one who could be trusted. The only animal who ran away was a brown bear. He turned tail at the sight of a coaching party, yet it was quite a common thing for bears to approach close to the hotels at evening to feel on the refuse thrown out. It was an after dinner relaxation for the guests to watch them feeding. They munched and disputed the choicest morsels, for the most part indifferent to the company. Only when we became inquisitive and approached too near d.d they retire, and these animals were perfectly free and unfettered in their movements. It may read like a fairy tale, but it is solid fact."-Troy Times.

MEN OF GENIUS.

Nature Likes Them Not and Invariably Crushes the Breed.

Through all time men of genius have scoffed at and have ridiculed the attempts of purse proud old "richesse" to create superior orders of manhood. Nor is this a matter for wonder. They were and are ridiculous. Yet these attempts are repeated every hour. Considering them one would suppose that wealth, titles, dignities, are talismans which insure virtue and honor and personal worth and beauty in those to whom they descend. Talismans are ridiculous, and so are titles.

Nobility is of blood and not of garters, royal sponsors and christening robes. Pedigrees, portraits and family history when truthful tell us a great deal about the nobility of a race. Titles, quarterings and patents are worthless, and the production of a great genius is in general as bad a sign as the production of a great profligate. Races that produce geniuses should be avoided. The best is the second best-the normal.

Genius, as some one (Victor Hugo, 1 think) has finely said, is a promontory stretching out into the ocean of the infinite. Look for the descendants of Shakespeare, Bacon, Macaulay, Wellington, Nelson, Gibbon, Swift, Voltaire, Carlyle, Bonaparte, Goldsmith, Spencer, Milton, Cromwell, Disraeliyou will find that they are not, for the genius is always a transgressor of the normal-a "sport." He is never symmetrical. Such a one nature likes not, and she makes provision for the extinction of his race. - Humanitarian.

Illuminated Buoys.

Another form of beacon for mariners of smaller dimensions, but hardly less important, is the illuminated buoy. These floating lamp holders, placed in an estuary where the available channel is often only a narrow one, bounded by mud or sand banks only a few feet below the surface of the water, are invaluable to shipping, Hitherto the illuminant chiefly employed has been compressed gas, necessitating a high pressure reservoir and compressing machine.y.

Mr. Wigham, whose name has long been known in connection with lighthouse apparatus, has introduced a mineral oil lamp which can be fitted to any existing buoy and will burn for a long period at very small cost. The maintenance of one form of lamp can be kept up at a cost of one penny for 24 hours, and as no compressing machinery is required this is the only expense plus the original cost of the lamp. The approach to port-such as that of Liverpool, for instance, where a ship has to enter through a long avenue of buoys -could by this invention be almost as well lighted as a city street. - Chambers' Journal.

A Happy Man of Seventy.

President Timothy Dwight of Yale, h his letter resigning the presidency, is spending a few days in East Brady refers to his "long continued and happy life." How many men at 70 can speak in similar terms? We believe that President Dwight's salary has been in the neighborhood of \$5,000 a year, the income of a first class reporter on a New York newspaper. Certainly wealth has not been the basis of his happiness. We should venture to guess, were the question put to Mr. Dwight, that his answer Monday night, Dec. 5. York newspaper. Certainly wealth has days in Pittsburg, have returned to the

would attrabate his nappiness to factors wholly independent of material circumstances And those factors are potentially within reach of all of us. -Buftalo Enquirer

HONOR ABOVE GOLD.

An Incident Which Illustrates the French Character.

Speaking of French politics, I heard a most extraordinary story of another strange secret of contemporary life. Some years ago one might see in a restaurant at night, playing dominos quietly or conversing in tranquil tones, a gentleman named Levy. He was a man who knew more of the secret history of the courts of Europe than any man of his time. To get a full account of his personality and history you must spend an evening with Joe Lyons, the owner of the Trocadero and a score of other restaurants, one of the most brilliant raconteurs as well as one of the best fellows in all London. Mr. Levy was a private detective, employed whenever a task of extreme delicacy and enormous importance was on hand. He was retained by the Bank of England, among other institutions, and I have heard that his services were esteemed so valuable that he got the magnificent salary of £10,000 a year from that in-

Well, just after the downfall of the commune Mr. Levy was intrusted with one of the most delicate and, I might say, terrible missions in his life. There were several communist refugees in London. Levy tracked them out. A man of the world, without enthusiasms, acquainted with all the seamy side of life and of man, he yet had a broad, sympathetic imagination, and he was astounded by the picture he found in the miserable den-if I remember rightly it was a stable—in which he discov ered the objects of his search. These men, who but a few weeks before had the government and the revenues of the great city of Paris at their command, were engaged in making a wretched bowl of soup, which was to be the one meal-and the one meal of them allfor 24 hours. Not one penny had stuck to their palms of all the millions that were at their mercy! "These men may be madmen," he said to a friend to whom he told the story, "but, according to their lights, they are patriots!"

His wonder grew as they refused scornfully to surrender some papers which had fallen into their possession, in spite of dazzling offers of gold, which, as agent of the French government, he was authorized to offer them. They knew the horror and the terrible and appalling importance of the domestic secret in the life of a great man of which they held proofs, but they decided to keep the proofs until they thought it right or wrong to publish the story to the world. And, though they refused the gold, they never told the secret, and France and Europe were saved one of the most cruel and devastating scandals of our times. - New York Herald.

A Warm England.

The extremes of outdoor temperature in England vary more than 123 degrees. The greatest heat probably on record was registered in the valley of the Medway on July 22, 1868, when the thermometer at Tonbridge stood in the shade at 1001/2 degrees F. Eleven years, later, in December, 1879, 55 degrees of frost were recorded at Blackadder, in Berwickshire-i. e., 23 degrees below zero F. More remarkable, however, to take a few names at random-and than the heat in summer were the hot winters of 1748 and 1857 and the warm Januarys of 1877, 1884 and 1898.-Notes and Queries.

His Only Alternative.

Little Dot was very fond of Bible stories, and one day after her mother had read the story of Lot's wife she asked, "Mamma, what did Mr. Lot do when his wife was turned into a pillar, of salt?"

"What do you think he did?" asked

"Why," replied the practical little miss, "I s'pose he went out and hunted up a fresh one " -Chicago News

England's Greatness Due to Bathtub.

An Austrian professor, who believes in the value of hygiene, declares that England owes her supremacy over other nations to the national bathtub, and that the only sure way to outstrip Enga land is to beat her in the use of water

AMUSEMENTS.

JEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE. J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

One Solid Week, MONDAY, Dec. 5th.

Supported by Hoeffler's Stock Company

TWO - SHOWS - TWO For 10, 20 and 30c.

The best popular priced company in Amer-The best popular priced company in America, playing nothing less than one week Stands. Every play presented our own. Dramatic people who act. Vandeville people for specialties. Illustrated Songs, Living Pictures. Change of program nightly. Special scenery, electrical effects, and correct costumes. Every play a production, and a high class company of eighteen, people in a continuous show. No waits—curtain up from start to finish.

THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper pubashed in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER. Owner and Manager.

WELLSVILLE.

NO MEETING WAS HELD

Only a Few Councilmen Assembled at City Hall.

THEY LOOKED OVER THE BILLS

go They Can Be Paid the Next Time a Sufficient Number Assembles to Transact Business .- B. F. Lowry Died In Steubeaville Last Night -- VII the News,

Conneilmen Goetz. Johnston, Stevencon, Bowers and Cooper were a lonely lot at city hall last night. President Michaels was out of town, Mr. Wells could not appear until late, and Mr Minor was in Morgantown, W. Va. It was impossible to transact business, but the finance committee went over the bills, and they are ready for the next discussed and the councilmen went home.

Death of B. F. Lowry.

B. F. Lowry, formerly a member of the shoe firm of Lowry & Lowry, of this place, died last night at 10 o'clock at his home in Steubenville from an attack of pneumonia.

Deceased leaves a wife to mourn his loss, and had been married but a short hear of his death. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

The News of Wellsville.

Much interest is centered on the Fogo case which is scheduled to come up in common pleas court Thursday of this week.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Hannah Baltsman will take place from the residence near Hammondsville tomorrow at 10:30. Interment will be at Somerset. Saltsman, of the West End.

James Hill, father of Miss Lonie Hill. who was here in attendance at the funeral of the late Duncan Smith, left last evening for his home in Wheeling.

Attorney Will McDonald is slowly recovering from a severe attack of grip. He is now able to be about his room.

Omar Hays met with a severe accident while coupling cars. Two fingers and his thumb are very badly mashed.

A joint meeting of the Home and Foreign Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. John Rustell. Miss Fannie Klasgye sang a solo. Mrs. D. S. Brookman and Miss · Helen Bailey, a duette, Miss Helen Russell presided at the piano. A full program was given. There was a large attendance of the members

Allie Kirkwood has been having a series of afflictions. After suffering from several large boils and a severe abcess on his hand he began to hope for release, when the same hand showed signs of another abscess, and it has now broken on the outside. The seat of the other abscess was in the palm of the

Salineville and Hanover.

returned home.

ing train for Stenbenville. She expects dresses. to return home tomorrow.

The Ladies' Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold its meeting at the residence of Miss Margaret Silver this evening.

Miss Mary McPherson, of the Scotch settlement, slipped on the ice yesterday and dislocated her right shoulder. Dr. Parke was sent for and reset it.

Mrs. William Davidson lies very ill at her residence on the corner of Ninth and Main streets. A consultation of physicians I as been called but fears are

entertained that she may not recover. Harry Springer left today to bring his wife home from Flushing, where she has been un dergoing treatment for the past five weeks. Mrs. Springer is yet terial as the outside of coat, are great far from well l. but is only able to make the journey ! ome.



Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Clayton Auginbaugh is under the doctors' care. He is ill with grip. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clutter,

Andrew Wilkinson left today for Scio, where he is employed in the oil business. Mrs Wilkinson and daughter, Vashti, are visiting in New Castle,

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

Pegee Cooley Asks a Few Pertinent Ouestions.

By what right did a committee of our city school board, or a PART of said committee, give out certain job work to a Green and Dave Brown are named in meeting. Some important matters were FAVORITE, without the formality of asking for bids for the same of other print. charge and was fined \$15 and costs in ing establishments in East Liverpool?

How does it come that certain parties connected with our school board get job work done by W. G. Johnson & Co., Pittsburg, when we have in our city of Eist Liverpool a number of taxpayers who are interested in job and printing establishments, said citizen taxpayers time. He was well known here, and turning out job work infinitely superior had many friends who will be pained to to that which was turned out by the own ships. They have done more than Pittsburg concern for our school board?

> How does it come that one member of suid printing committee was not consulted at all in relation to the placing of suid job printing?

Is it not a fact that members of said committee are using the funds of the school board, to a certain extent, for the pecuniary advancement of certain friends and favorites? These are perti-Mrs. Saltsman is the mother of Leonard | nent questions in which the taxpayers of this city are interested, and they have a right to be heard on the subject. The fact is that they WILL be heard, and the hearing may result in perty trickery being duly exposed.

PEGEE COOLEY.

GOOD PREMIUM

Received Today When Bids For Bonds Opened.

Bids for the sale of the \$15,000 street and culvert bonds were opened at noon by Clerk Hanley.

They were awarded to B. Lambrecht Brothers company, of Cleveland, at a premium of \$1,237. Other bids received clothes now at Joseph Bros.' Low were R. Klyboth & Co., \$1,157; W. J. Hays & Co., \$976; New First National | ments. bank, \$867; Seasongood & Mayer, \$1030; L. Kuhn, \$1180; Atlas National bank, \$1,076; First National bank, Liverpool, \$45 with accraed interest; Equitable National bank, \$1027.75.

SECRETARY KLING

Will Spend a Few Days Here In the Near

Cristian association, was in Cleveland except on state occassions. Miss May Kirkwood left this morning yesterday, attending a meeting of the for a two week's visit with relatives in secretaries of this section of the state. Arrangements were made for State Secre-Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loudon, of New tary Kling and Physical DirectorGilbert, Garden, visited Mrs. Hattie Kirkwood of the Cleveland association, to spend sevfrom Friday until yesterday when they eral days here in the near future when they will meet all committees of the Miss Maggie Luke left on the morn- local association and deliver several ad-

> Kinsey's Dolls Are the delight of the little ones.

Among the Travelers.

John Howard Gresham, southern representative of the Sebring Pottery company, is expected here in a few weeks. He will spend the holiday season in this city. Mr. Gresham's headquarters are at Mt. Airy, Ga.

Frank I. Simmers, traveling representative of the McKee Glass company, located at Jeannette, Pa., has returned to his home in this place after a successful trip through the west.

Warm overcoats, lined with same ma sellers with

JOSEPH BROS'

SULD LIQUOR TO MINURS NOT AFRAID OF MAN. Remarkable Tameness of Animals In

Consequently There Was a tirely removed one of the delightful ac-Settlement In Police Court.

THREE MEN HEAVILY FINED

Frank Green Got \$25 and Costs, While to Pay \$54,60 For the Part He Had In the Matter-George Wolf Also Taken.

Frank Green was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer McMillan on a charge of furnishing liquor to a minor. David Brown, colored, is named as the one who received it. Recently Brown gave Green 10 cents, and with the 15 cents he had. Green went in the saloon of William Morrow, in Sixth street, and purchased half a pint of whisky from James Walters, the bartender.

Green was given a hearing last night and pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$25 and costs, which amounted to \$29 60. He made arrangements to pay and was released.

Walters was requested to call at city hall, and when he did, a charge of sell ing liquor to minors was read to him He pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 and costs which amounted to \$54.60.

George Wolf, who lives in the western part of the city, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Grim on a charge of furnishing liquor to minors. Frank the case. He pleaded guilty to the each case, which amounted to \$39.20. The amount was paid and Wolf was

There is now but one prisoner in the

Denmark's Navy Comemauc.

An interesting feature of the Danish pavy is that it is entirely homemade Since the moniter Rolf Krake, built for them at Glasgow in the early sixties, the Danes have constructed all their that-they have once at least led the way in the evolution of a type. Their Tordenskjold came before the Italian Lepanto and Italia and embodies exactly the same idea-the gur heavily protected, no side armor, but instead a protective deck. That idea is, however, very much exploded at the present day. -Engineer.

Will Undertake to Get His Fortune.

Alphonso Vuyls eke of Benton Harbor, Mich., received a telegram the other day from Paris announcing the death cf an uncle who left him a fortune estimated at \$1,000,000. Mr. Vaylsteke left for France the same afternoon, taking an undertaker with him. - Minneapolis Tribune.

On the River.

The marks at the wharf this morning registered 7.8 feet and rising. A large stage may reach this poit by tomorrow

The Keystone State and Ben Hur went down last night and the Kanawha will be down tonight. The Queen City and Avalon were up today with fair trips, both of freight and passengers.

Leave your measure for a suit of price and satisfaction are our induce-

Have You Seen 'Em? What? Kinsey's doll heads. All the girls are talking about them.

Resting For the Winter.

The city flag has been moved from the box in the Diamond to the fire station where it will be hung up to dry. It will not be suspended from the pole in

Kinsey's Steds And skates beat the world. They are genuine rushers and fast gliders.

New line of neckwear for the holidaysat JOSEPH BROS.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. The tax duplicate is now at the office of George H. Owen & Co,.

and will be there until Dec. 20.

PERSONAL NEMTION.

-Mr. and Mrs. Roy Young spent the day in Rochester.

-George Schmidt, of Sixth street, was in Wheeling on business today. -Miss Lou Armstrong, of Fifth street

visiting friends.

street railway company, was a Pittsburg visitor today. -Mr. and Mrs. Adam Hill, of Third

street, who have been spending several days in Pittsburg, have returned to the

the Yellowstone Park.

The slaughter of birds has almost encompaniments of life in the rural east -the music of the feathered songsters. Apropos of this, it may be said that one of the most pleasant features of the drive through the Yellowstone National park is the apparent intimacy between man and the animal and bird life in the James Walters, a Bartender, Was Asked park. Thanks to the wise and stringent regulations, no shooting is allowed within its boundaries.

"The result," says an English tour-

ist, "is positively charming. Hundreds of little chipmunks, with their gaudy striped backs, scampered impudently about or peered at the passing coach from the roadside. The squirrel did not bolt for the nearest tree, but, nodded a welcome. All bird life treated us likewise Even the lordly eagle hovered near, and the wild turkey stalked unconcernedly through the rank grass. We were fortunate enough to see a fine specimen of the wolf tribe. He stood, a beautiful creature, and watched us out of sight, showing only curiosity, not fear. Anotier time were perceived a doe and fawn grazing by the road. Not until we were within a few feet did they seek the shelter of the woods, yet not to fly. They simply moved aside. Here at least mankind was regarded as a friend-one who could be trusted. The only animal who ran away was a brown bear. He turned tail at the sight of a coaching party, yet it was quite a common thing for bears to approach close to the hotels at evening to feed on the refuse thrown ont. It was an after dinner relaxation for the guests to watch them feeding. They munched and disputed the choicest morsels, for the most part indifferent to the company Only when we became inquisitive and approached too near d.d they retire, and these animals were perfectly free and unfettered in their movements. It may read like a fairy tale, but it is solid fact. "-Troy Times.

MEN OF GENIUS.

Nature Likes Them Not and Invariably Crushes the Breed.

Through all time men of genius have scoffed at and have ridiculed the attempts of purse proud old "richesse" to create superior orders of manhood. Nor is this a matter for wonder. They were and are ridiculous. Yet these attempts are repeated every hour. Considering them one would suppose that wealth, titles, dignities, are talismans which insure virtue and honor and personal worth and beauty in those to whom they descend. Talismans are ridiculous, and so are titles.

Nobility is of blood and not of garters, royal sponsors and christening robes. Pedigrees, portraits and family history when truthful tell us a great deal about the nobility of a race. Titles, quarterings and patents are worthless, and the production of a great genius is in general as bad a sign as the production of a great profligate. Races that produce geniuses should be avoided. The best is the second best-the normal.

Genius, as some one (Victor Hugo, I think) has finely said, is a promontory stretching out into the ocean of the inlington, Nelson, Gibbon, Swift, Voltaire, Carlyle, Bonaparte, Goldsmith, Spencer, Milton, Cromwell, Disraelithe genius is always a transgressor of the normal-a "sport." He is never symmetrical. Such a one nature likes not, and she makes provision for the extinction of his race. - Humanitarian.

Illuminated Buoys.

Another form of beacon for mariners of smaller dimensions, but hardly less important, is the illuminated buoy These floating lamp holders, placed in an estuary where the available channel is often only a narrow one, bounded by mud or sand banks only a few feet below the surface of the water, are invaluable to shipping, Hitherto the illuminant Secretary Platts of the Young Men's the Diamond during the winter months chiefly employed has been compressed gas, necessitating a high pressure reservoir and compressing machine.y.

Mr. Wigham, whose name has long been known in connection with lighthouse apparatus, has introduced a mineral oil lamp which can be fitted to any existing buoy and will burn for a long period at very small cost. The maintenance of one form of lamp can be kept up at a cost of one penny for 24 hours, and as no compressing machinery is required this is the only expense plus the original cost of the lamp. The approach to port-such as that of Liverpool, for instance, where a ship has to enter through a long avenue of buoys -could by this invention be almost as well lighted as a city street. - Chambers' Journal.

A Happy Man of Seventy.

President Timothy Dwight of Yale, In his letter resigning the presidency, is spending a few days in East Brady refers to his "long continued and happy life." How many men at 70 can speak -- Superintendent Andrews, of the in similar terms? We believe that President Dwight's salary has been in the neighborhood of \$5,000 a year, the income of a first class reporter on a New York newspaper. Certainly wealth has York newspaper. Certainly wealth has not been the basis of his happiness. We should venture to guess, were the question put to Mr. Dwight, that his answer Monday night, Dec. 5.

would attribute his happiness to factors wholly independent of material circumstances And those factors are potentially within reach of all of us .- Buf-

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Speaking of French politics, I heard a most extraordinary story of another strange secret of contemporary life. Some years ago one might see in a restaurant at night, playing domines quietly or conversing in tranquil tones, a gentleman named Levy. He was a man who knew more of the secret history of the courts of Europe than any man of his time. To get a full account of his personality and history you must spend an evening with Joe Lyons, the owner of the Trocadero and a score of other restaurants, one of the most brilliant raconteurs as well as one of the best fellows in all London. Mr. Levy was a private detective, employed whenever a task of extreme delicacy and enormous importance was on hand. He was retained by the Bank of England, among other institutions, and I have heard that his services were esteemed so valuable that he got the magnificent salary of £10,000 a year from that institution.

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AN ORDER FOR CHILD

He Must Give a Deed For Lisbon Property.

She Also Got the Custody of Her Child and \$2 a Week Alimony -- Judgment Given For Hay -- Case Against the County Commissioners Continued.

LISBON, Dec. 6 - [Special] -J. S. Minick obtained an order in common pleas court of foreclosure against Geo. H. Dyke.

Alta Votaw obtained a divorce from her husband, Leroy Votaw, on the grounds of extreme cruelty. She is given the custody of their minor child and \$2 per week alimony.

M. J. Child has been ordered to give a deed to John Clunk for land in Lisbon. The deed must be made within 80 days or the court will is-ue a decree conveying the land.

The case of L F. McLane against the county commissioners has been continued owing to illness in the family of William Lawrence, an important wit-

The case of C. H. Coleman against P. C. Hamilton was continued.

In the case of Barnet Neal against James MoAllister the plaintiff secured a verdict for \$196 for hav.

A marriage license was granted Benjamin L. Andrick and Alberta Wright.

REAL ESTATE.

A Number of Transfers Recorded This Morning

LISBON, Dec. 6 -[Special]-W. H Moore has sold to Andrew McFarland. lot 12. Frederickrown, \$135; C. Wallace to Mrs. Jessie Weston, one third interest in lot 8. Lectonia, \$300; Mary Hole to Lydia Taylor, quit claim deed to 30 93 acres. West, \$1; Mary Talbott to George Mentzer, lot 20. Columbiana. \$2.000; Ida Bradshaw Reynolds to Harry Walkin, lot 2.819, Liverpool, \$375; Jas. 8 Rutledge to J. J. Doman, lot 25 n Unity. \$50; George M. Astry to P. Flickinger, lot 47. Columbiana, \$80.

WANT THEIR MONEY.

Library Directors Will Ask School Board for their Own

The library directors will meet Friday evening and transact business of im-

They will ask the board of education for the amount of the school tax allowed them by law. It will be spent in buying books and the general improvement of the library.

SAD FUNERAL.

Township Trustees tiuried a Child Because Its l'arents Are l'our.

The township trustees today were called upon to pay the funeral expenses of a 10-months-old child who died yesterday on a shanty boat.

The parents of the child are in destitute circumstances and were neable to bear the expenses of the funera!.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local inforcements for General Shafter's army. remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh core, manufactured by F. J. Chener & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by draggists, 75c.

Will Elect Officere.

The Sons of Veterans will hold their regular meeting in their rooms in Fourth street this evening. The most important business to be transacted is the election of officers to serve the coming year and the hearing of the reports of those officers now serving.

Riddle lodge, Masons, will elect officers tonight.

Handkerchiefs, mufflers, umbrellas useful Xmas gifts; special line have we received as

JOSEPH BROS'.

Saw the Fight.

A number of sports from this place, who attended the prize fight at Youngs. sown last night, returned to the city on the early train this morning.

HISTURY OF WAR.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.

Francisco of over 15.00 miles, might be surprised by A.mi. al Cervera's fleet, but their fortunate arrival disperied these appreneusious and sens mu h needed reinforcement. Not unen A .miral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago de Cuoa, about may 1 . was MRS. VOTAW GIVEN A DIVORCE it practicable to plan a systematic naval and militiary attack upon the Antiliean possessions

of Sp.ia. Several demo strations occurred on the constrot Casa and Porto Ries in preparation for the larger event. On May lathe North Adantic squadron sastied san Juan de Ports Rico. On all y 57 Commodore semey's squadron bombarded the forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harber. Neither attack had any mater at result. It was evident that well ordered land operations were maispensable to achieve a decisive auvantage.

The Thritting Merramac Exploit.

On the night of Jane & Lieutenant Hobson, aired by seven devoted volunteers. blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by singing the collier Merrimas in the ca .nnet, under a fierce fi e from the shore batteries, escaping with their I ves as by a miracle, but failing into the hands of the Spaniards. It is a most gratifying theident of the war that the bravery of this attle band of heroes was cordiaily appreciated by the Spanish admiral, who sent a flag of truce to notify A imirai Sampson of their salety and to compliment them on their daring act. They were subsequently exenanged July i.

By Jaisi tas cutting of the last Cabin cause iso ated the Island. Thereafter the invasion was vigotously prosecuted. On June lo, under a h savy protecting fire, a la iding of Yankee was effected in Guintanamo bay, where it had been determined to establish a navai station.

General Shafters Invasion.

The position so won was held despite desperate attempts to dislodge our forces. By June 16, add tional forces were landed and strongly u tr ached. On June 22, the advance of the inv. any army, under Major General Shat er, tinded at Daiquiri, about la miles east of Santiago. This was accomplished under great defficuities, but with marvelous dispatch. On June 13, the movement aga nst Santiago was begun. On the 24th, the first serious engage nent took place, in which the First and Tenth cavalry and the First United States volunteer cavalry, General Young's brigade of General Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily. By nightfall however, ground

within five miles of Santiago was won. The siva itage was stealily increase l. On July l a -evere battle took p ace, our forces gaining the outworks of Santiago. on the 21 El Caney and S n Juan were taken, af er a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed. The navy co-operated by shelling the town and the coast forts.

Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, July 3, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron, un ler command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours, all the Spanish ships were destroyed, two torpedobat being sunk, an I the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Crist bal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish dmiral and over 1.30 men were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorably large, some (0) perishing. On our side, out one man was killed, on the Brooklyn. and the man serious y wounted. Although our ships were repeatedly struck, not one was seriously injured. Deserved promotions has rewared the more conspicuous actors.

With the catastrophe of Santiago Spain's fort upon the ocean virtually ceased. A spasmodic effort toward the end of June to end her Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Camara to relieve Manila, was ab indoned, the expedition being recalled after it had passed through the Su-z canal.

Capitulation of Santiago.

The capitulation of Santiago followed. The city was closely besieged by land, while the entrance of our ships into the harbor cut of all relief on that side, after a truce to allow of the removal of noncorubatants, protracted negotiations continued from July 8 to July 15, when, under menace of immediate assault, the preliminaries of surrender were agreed upon. On the 17th General Shafter occupied the city. The capitulation embraced the en tire eastern end of Cuba. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendered was 22.00, all of whom were subsequently conveyed to Spain at the charge of the United States

The Invasion of Porto Rico.

With the fall of santiago the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. General Miles had previously been ass gned to orga lize an expedition for that purpose. Fortunately he was already at Santiago, where he had arrived on July 11 with re-

With these troops, consisting of 3,415 infantry and art liery, two companies of engineers, one company of the signal corps, General Miles left Guantanamo on July 21, having nine transports convoyed by the seet under Captain Higginson, with the Massachusettes (flagship), D.xie. Gloucester, Columbia and Yale, the two latter carrying troops. The expedition landed at Guanica. July 25, which port was entered with little opposition. Here he fleet was joined by the Annapolis and the Wasp, while the Furitan and Amphitrice went to San Juan and joined the New Orleans, which was engaged in blockading that port. The major general commanding was subsequently reinforced by General Schwan's brigate of the Third army corps, by General Wilson with a part of his division, and also by General Brooke with a part of his corps, numbering in all 16,973 officers and men.

On July 27 he entered Ponce, one of the most important ports in the island, from which he thereafter directed operations for the capture of the island.

With the exception of encounters with the enemy at Guayama, Hormigueros, Coamo and Yauco, and an attack on a force landed at Cape San Juan, there was no serious resistance. The campaign was prosecuted with great vigor and by August 12 much of the island was in our possession, and the acquisition of the remain ler was only a matter of a short time. At most of the points in the island our troops were enthusiastically welcomed.

The Capture of Manila.

The 'ast scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting place. On Aug. 15, after a brief assault upon the works by the land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered unconditionally. The casnalties were c mparatively few.

The total casuaties in killed and wounded in the army during the war with Spain were: Officers killed, 25; enlisted men killed, 257; total, 200. Officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1.464: total, 1.577. Of the navy: Killed, 17: wounded, 67: died as result of wounds, I: invalided from service, 6; total, 91. It will be observed that while our navy was engaged in two great battles and in numerous perilons undertakings in blocksde and bom-

pardment, and more than 50,000 of our troops

were transported to distant lands and were eng. ged in asscult and sieg's and battle and many skirmish in unfami iar territory, we lost in both arms of the service a total of 1,968 ki.led and wounded; and in the entire campaign by land and sea we did not lose a gun or a flag or a transport or a ship and with the exception of the crew of the Merrimac, not a soldier or sailor was taken priso ier.

On Aug. 7, 4; days from the date of the landing of General hafter's army in Cuba and al days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States troops commenced embarkation for home, and cur entire force was returned to the United States as early as Aug. 24. They were absent from the United States only two

Praiss For the Red Cross.

In this connection it is a pleasure for me to mention in terms of cordial appreciation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross, both in relief measures preparatory to the campaign, in sanitary assistance at several of the camps of assemblage, and later, under the able and experienced leadership of the president of the society Miss Clara Barton, on the fields of battle and in the hospitals at the frontier in Cub . Working in conjunction with the government authorities and under their sanction and approval, and with the enthusiastic coop-ration of many patriotic wo nen and societies in the various states, the R d Cross has fully maintained its aiready high reputation for intense earnestness and ability to exercise the noble purposes of its international organization, thus justify ing the confidence and support which it has received at the hands of the American people To the members and officers of this society. and all who ai led them in their philanthropic work, the sine re and lasting gratitude of the soldiers and the public is due and is treely ac-

Thankful to Kind Providence.

In tracing these events we are constantly reminded of our obligations to the Divine Master for his watchful care over us and his safe guidance, for which the nation makes reverent acknowledgement and offers humble prayer for the continuance of his favor.

On the .6th of July M. Cambon, French ambassador, presented a communication signed by the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish minister of state, inviting the United States to state the terms upon which it would be willing to make peace. On July :0, by a communication addressed to the Duke of Almodovar and handed to M. Cambon, the terms of this government were announced, substantially as in the protocol afterwards signed. On Aug. 15 the Spanish reply, dated Aug. 7, was handed by M. Cambon to the secretary of state. It accepted unconditionally the terms imposed as to Cuba, Porto Rico and an island of the Ladrones group, but appeared to seek to introduce inadmissable reservations in regard to our demand as to the Philippine islands.

Conceiving that discussion on this point could neither be practical nor profitable, I directed that in order to avoid misunderstanding the matter should be forthwith closed, by proposing the embodiment in a formal protocol of the terms upon which the negotiat.ons for peace were to be undertaken.

On Aug. 12, M. Cambon announced his receipt of full powers to sign the protocol so submitted. Accordingly, on the afternoon of Aug. 12, M. Cambon, as the plenipotentiary of Spain, and secretary of state as the plenipotentiary of the United States, signed a protocol providing:

"Article I. Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

"Article 2. Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other isl ands now under Spanish sover-ignty in the West Indies, and also an Island in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States.

Articles. The United states will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and gevernment of the I hilippines." The fourth article provided for the appoint-

ment of joint commissions on the part of the United States and Spain, to meet in Havana and san Juan. respectively, for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the stipulated evacuation of Cuba. Porto Rico and other Spanish island, in the West Indies.

The fifth article provided for the appointment of not more than five commissioners on each side, to meet at Paris. not later than Oct. i, and to proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, subject to ratiacation according to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

The sixth and last article provided that upon the signa ure of the protocol hostilities between the two countries should be sus pended and that notice to that effect should be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its muitary and naval forces.

Hostilities Were Suspended.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the protocol I issued a proclamation of Aug. 12, suspending host-lities on the part of the United

On Aug. 18 the muster out of 100,000 volunteers or as near that number as was found to be practicable, was ordered.

On Dec. 1, 101 1 5 officers and men had been mustered out and discharged from the service and 9, A2 more will be mustered out by the 10th or the month. Also a corresponding number of general and general staff officers have been hono ably discharged from the service.

The military commissions to superintend the evacuat on of Cuba, Porto Rico and the adjacent islands were forthwith appointed:

For Cuba, Major General James F. Wade. Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major General Matthew C. Butler: for Porto Rico, Major General John B. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier General William G. Gordon, who soon afterwards met the panish commissioners at Havan and San Juan, respectively. The Porto Rican joint commission speedily accomplished its task, and by Oct. 18 the evacuation of the island was completed. The United States flag was raised over the island at noon on that day. The administration of its affairs has been provision ally intrusted to a military governor until the congress shall otherwise prov de. The Cuban joint high commission has not yet terminated its labors. Owing to the difficulties in the way of remov n; the large numbers of Spanish troops still in Cuba, the evacuation cannot be completed before Jan. 1 next.

Feace Commissioners Named.

Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol. I appointed William R. Day, lately secretary of state: Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, senators of the United States and Whitelaw Reil, to be the peace commissioners on the part of the United States. Proceeding in due season to Paris. they there met on Oct. 1 five commissioners. similarly appointed on the part of Spain. Their negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the senate with a review of the steps leading to its signature. I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discu-s.on will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime and until the congress has ler-

islated otherwise it will be my duty to con-

tinue the military governments which have

existed since our occupation, and give to the

people security in life and property and en

couragement under a just and beneficient

Government of cub.

As soon as we are in posses ion of Cuba and have pacified the island it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themse.ves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our sommercial relations closs and reciprocal It should be our outy to assist in every proper way to built up the waste places of the island encour ge the industry of the people, and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Caban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just. benevot at and humane government, creates by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations and which snan encourage turift, industry, and prosperity, an. promote peace and good will among all of the inhab.tants, whatever may have been then relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquing in the Island and a stable government man; urated, mintary occupation will be continued.

With the one exception of the rupture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordinatty, and the close of the eventul year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations 1 sovereign states adjusted or presenting to serious obstacle to a just and honorable soiltion by amicable agreement.

The Lattimer Riot.

The president notes the claiming of reparation for the sufferers of the rot at Lattimer. Pa-, ia which 22 miners were killed and 4 wounded, 13 of the killed and 12 of the wounded being subjects of Austria-nungary. The sheriff and deputies were acquitted. A representative of the department of justice was at the trial. A harmonious understanding is expected, notwithstanding Austrichangary again claimed reparation, in spice of the result of the trial.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaraguan canal commission has near ly completed its labors, and the results will be laid before congress. In v.ew of overtures made to Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal commission, the presi dent has not hesitated to express conviction that considerations of expediency and international policy between the several govern ments interested in the canal require the maintenance of the status quo until co gress shall pass finally upon the whole mater Nevertheless Nicaragua, as o .e of its last act before merging into the United states of Central America, granted an optional concess on to become effective on expiration of the present grant. All these cir umstance suggest the urrency of some definite acti n by congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized, and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practica. waterway is to be realized. The constituetion of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready inter-communication between our eastern and western seaboards.

The United states has not been an ind ffer ent speciator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of the maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European power , but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necess sity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in these regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment of the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene.

Annexation of Hawail.

Pending the consideration by the senate of the treaty signed Jane 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the repuolic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the Union was adopted by the congress and approved July 7, 1883. I thereupon directed the United States steamship Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller ta Honordiu, and intrusted to his hands the im portant leg.slative act. to be delivered to the president of the republic of H. waii, with whom the admiral and the United States minister were authorized to make app opriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This was simply but im ressively accomplished on Aug. 12 last by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole who thereupon yielded up to the representative of the government of the United States the sovereignty and the pub ic property of the Hawaiian

Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution and in the exercise of the authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the c vil. judiciary and mintary powers there tofore exercised by the officers of the government of the repubic of Hawaii should coati me to be exerc sed by those officers until congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to my power to remove officers and to fill vacancies. The president, officers and troops of the republic thereupon took the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the administrative and municipal functions of the annexed terri to y until congress shall otherwise en ict.

Following the further provision of the joint re-olution, I appointed the Honor soles Shelby M. Cullom of Himois, John T. Morgan of Ala bama. Robert R. Hitt of Illino s, canford t. Dole of Hawaii and Walter Y. Frear of Ha wall as commissioners to confer and recom mend to congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The commissioners hav ing fulfilled the mission confided to them. their report will be laid before you at an early day.

Czar's Disarmam nt Proposal.

Referring to the proposal of the czar of Russa for a general reduction of the great military establishments the president says: His majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this government with the principle involved in his exaited proposal and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference.

The president says that the newly accredited envoy of the United States to the Ottoman porte carries instructions looking to the dis posal of matters in controversy with Turkey tor a number of years.

The Nation's Finances.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the gouernment from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, including \$64, 51,2.3 received from sale of Facific railroads, amounted to \$4.0,521,535, and its expenditures to \$44,365,532. There was collected from customs \$ 49 575 0 12, and from internal revenus \$170,831,611. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$5:4.635.479. a decrease of \$ 3,101,630 over the preceding year. and importations free of duty amounted to \$21.414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of \$30,24,68. Liternal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$24,

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was 54. 10: on manufacture : toberno Sil.

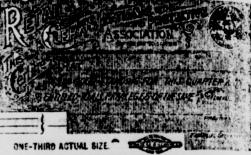
CONTINUED ONPAGE 7.

UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? It we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent work. ing hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS. Au members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only suring months named in lower left hand corner and supproperly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

BOOT & SHOE

The Boot and Shoe Workers union is the national head of the trade, and is a WORKERS UNION. all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or timing of a boot or

that the same is made by union lawer. Look for the acove design stamped in the sole of every pair of boo s or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside or ast pocket of the coal on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black tak on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label to about an in h and a half square, and is printed on buffcolored paper. It - placed on every workman's hands If a dealer takes a and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his lab is may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product

of scab or non-union labor.

UNION NADE CLOTHES.



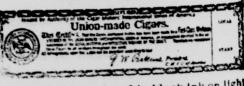
You will find the linen label attached by machine stuching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buck trap of the vest, and on, the waistband lising of the pants

BICYCLE LARET.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Kule" by buying and ri ing bicycles bearing. this tabel. co ors are as fol-lows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of dered by void.

be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUR LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't e ix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box as the label. on the box, as the latter is nearly of a simb lar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



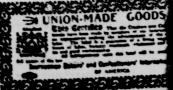
The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufacture in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facthe Rakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white printed on fine white paper and is pasted of paper and is pasted of each loaf of union made bread. It is an evidence that the bread evidence that the bread is made under fair an wholesome condition

and in clean and healthy bakeshops. For lowing is the confectioners' and cracket



AN ORDER FOR CHILD

bon Property.

She Also Got the Custody of Her Child and \$2 a Week Alimony -- Indgm ot Given For Hay -- Case Against the County Commissioners Continued.

LISBON, Dec. 6 - [Special] - J. S. Minick obtained an order in common pleas court of foreclosure against Geo. H. Dyke.

Alta Votaw obtained a divorce from her husband, Leroy Votaw, on the grounds of extreme cruelty. She is given the custody of their minor child and \$2 per week alimony.

a deed to John Clank for land in Lisbon. The deed must be made within 80 days or the court will issue a decree conveying the land.

The case of L F. McLane against the county commissioners has been continned owing to illness in the family of William Lawrence, an important wit-

The case of C. H. Coleman against P. C. Hamilton was continued.

In the case of Barnet Neal against James MoAllister the plaintiff secured a verdict for \$196 for hay.

A marriage license was granted Benjamin L. Andrick and Alberta Wright.

REAL ESTATE.

A Number of Transfers Recorded This

LISBON, Dec. 6 -[Special]-W. H Moore has sold to Andrew McFarland. lot 12. Fredericktown, \$135; C. Wallace to Mrs. Jessie Weston, one third interest in lot 8. Lectonia. \$300; Mary Hole to Lydia Taylor, quit claim deed to 30 93 acres. West, \$1; Mary Talbott to George Mentzer, lot 20. Columbiana. \$2.000; Ida Bradshaw Reynolds to Harry Walkin, lot 2.819, Liverpool, \$375; Jag. 8 Rutledge to J. J. Doman, lot 25 n Unity. \$50; George M. Astry to P. Flickinger, lot 47. Columbiana, \$80.

WANT THEIR MONEY.

Library Directors Will Ask School Board For Their Own

The library directors will meet Friday evening and transact business of im-

They will ask the board of education for the amount of the school tax allowed them by law. It will be spent in buying books and the general improvement of the library.

SAD FUNERAL.

Township Trusteen turied a Child Because Its l'arents Are l'oor,

The township trustees today were called upon to pay the funeral expenses of a 10-months-old child who died yesterday on a shanty boat.

The parents of the child are in destitute circumstances and were urable to bear the expenses of the funeral.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local inforcements for General Shafter's army. remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh core, manufactured by F. J. Chener & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHEVEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Will Elect Officers.

The Sons of Veterans will hold their regular meeting in their rooms in Fourth street this evening. The most important business to be transacted is the election of officers to serve the coming year and the hearing of the reports of those officers now serving.

Riddle lodge, Masons, will elect officers tonight.

Handkerchiefs, mufflers, umbrellas useful Xmas gifts; special line have we received at

JOSEPH BROS'.

Saw the Fight.

A number of sports from this place. who attended the prize fight at Youngssown last night, returned to the city on the early train this morning.

HISTURY OF WAR.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.

He Must Give a Deed For Lis- Francisco of over 10.000 miles, might be surprised by A.mi. al Cervera's fleet, but their fortunate arrival disperied these apprenensious and sens mu h needed reinforcement. Not unin A .mirai C.rvera took refuge in the harbor of Stattingo de Cuba, about may 1 . was BRS. VOTAW GIVEN A DIVORCE | it practicable to plan a systematic naval and militiary attack upon the Antilican possessions of Sp.ia.

Several demo strations occurred on the constrot Canada Porto Ries in preparation for the larger event. On May to the North Adantic squadron sactled San Juan de Porto Rico. On all y or Commodore Semey's squadron bombarded the forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. Neither attack had any mater.ai resu.t. It was evident that well ordered land operations were maispensable to schieve a decisive auvantage.

The Thritting Merramae Exploit.

On the night of Jane & Lieutenant Hobson, aired by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by sinking the collier Merrimas in the channel, under a fleres fi e from the shire batteries, escaping with their I ves as by a miracle, but failing into the hands of the Spaniards. It is a most gratifying licident of the war that the M. J. Child has been ordered to give bravery of this little band of heroes was cordially appreciated by the Spaulsh admiral, who sent a flag of truce to notify A imirai Sampson of their salety and to compliment them on their daring act. They were subsequently exenanged July i.

By Jane i tas cutting of the last Cabin capie iso ated the Island. Thereafter the invasion was vigotously prosecuted. On June I., under a h .. vy protecting fire, a la iding of Bos marines from the Or. jon, M trotenead and Yankee was effected in Guantanamo bay, where it had been determined to establish a navai station.

General Shafters Invasion.

The position so won was held despite desperate attempts to dislodge our forces. By June 16, add tional forces were landed and strongly u tr ached. On June 22, the advance of the inv. ung army, under Major General of S.ntiago. This was accomplished under On June 13, the Movement aga nst Santiago was begun. On the 24th, the first serious engage nent took place, in which the First and Tenth cavalry and the First United States volunteer cavalry, General Young's brigade of General Wheeter's division, participated, losing heavily. By nightfall however, ground

within five miles of Santiago was won. The a iva itage was stealily increase I. On July la -evere battle took p.acr. our forces gaining the outworks of Santiago, on the 21 El Caney and S n Juan were taken, af er a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed. The navy co-operated by shelling the town and the coast forts.

Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, July 3, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron, un ler command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours, all the Span h ships were destroyed, two torpedobat: being sunk, an I the Maria Teresa. Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Crist bal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish dmiral nd over 1.30 men were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorabiy large, some (0) perishing. On our side, out one man was killed, on the Brooklyn. and one man serious y wouned. Although our ships were repeatedly struck, not one was seriously injured. Deserved promotions has rewared the more conspicuous actors.

With the catastrophe of Surtiago fort upon the ocean virtually ceased. A masmodic effort toward the end of June to end her Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Camara to relieve Manila, was abundoned, the expedition being recalled after it had passed through the Su-z canal.

Capitulation of Santiago.

The capitulation of Santiago followed. The city was closely besieged by land, while the entrance of our ships into the harbor cut of all relief on that side, after a truce to allow of the removal of noncombatants, protracted negotiations continued from July 8 to July 15, when, under menace of immediate assault, the preliminaries of surrender were agreed upon. On the 17th General Shafter occupied the city. The capitulation embraced the en tire eastern end of Cuba. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendered was 22.00, all of whom were subsequently conveyed to Spain at the charge of the United States

The Invasion of Porto Rico.

With the fall of santiago the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. General Miles had previously been ass gned to orga lize an expedition for that purpose. Fortunately he was already at Santiago, where he had arrived on July 11 with re-

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The Capture of Manila.

The 'ast scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting place. On Aug. 15, after a brief assault upon the works by the land capital surrendered unconditionally. The casnalties were c mparatively few.

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were transported to distant lands and were eng. ged in asscult and sieg's and battle and many skirmish in unfami iar territory, we lost in both arms of the service a total of 1,968 ki.led and wounded; and in the entire campaign by land and sea we did not los a gun or a flag or a transport or a ship and with the exception of the crew of the Merrimac, not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner.

On Aug. 7, 41 days from the date of the landing of General hafter's army in Cuba and a days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States troops commenced embarkation for home, and cur entire force was returned to th . United states as early as Aug. 24. They were absent from the United States only two

Prais. For the Red Cross.

In this connection it is a pleasure for me to mention in terms of cordial appreciation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross, both in relief measures preparatory to the campaign, in sanitary assistance at several of the camps of assemblage, and later, under the able and experienced leadership of the presi lent of the society Miss Clara Barton, on the fields of battle and in the hospitals at the frontier in Caba. Working in conjunction with the government authorities and under their sanction and approval, and with the enthusiastic coop-ration of many patriotic wo nen and societies in the various states, the R d Cross has fully maintained its aiready high reputation for intense earnestness and ability to exercise the noble purposes of its international organization, thus justify ing the confidence and support which it has received at the hands of the American people. To the members and officers of this society. and all who ai led them in their philanthropic work, the sine re and lasting gratitude of the soldiers and the public is due and is treely ac-

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In tracing these events we are constantly reminded of our obligations to the Divine Master for his watchful care over us and his safe guidance, for which the nation makes reverent acknowledgement and offers humble prayer for the continuance of his favor.

On the .6th of July M. Cambon. French ambassador, presented a communication signed by the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanis's minister of state, inviting the United States to state the terms upon which it would be will-Shai er, landed at Daiquiri, about to miles east | ing to make peace. On July :0, by a communication addressed to the Duke of Almodovar great d ffiguities, but with marvelous dispatch. and handed to M. Cambon, the terms of this government were announced, substantially as in the protocol afterwards signed. On Aug. 10 the Spanish reply, dated Aug. 7. was handed by M. Cambon to the secretary of state. It accepted unconditionally the terms imposed as to Cuba, Porto Rico and an island of the Ladrones group, but appeared to seek to introduce inadmissable reservations in regard to our demand as to the Philippine islands.

Conceiving that discussion on this point could neither be practical nor profitable, I directed that in order to avoid misunderstanding the matter should be forthwith closed, by proposing the embodiment in a formal protocol of the terms upon which the negotiat.ons for peace were to be undertaken.

On Aug. 12, M. Cambon announced his receipt of full powers to sign the protocol so submitted. Accordingly, on the afternoon of Aug. 12, M. Cambon, as the plenipotentiary of Spain, and secretary of state as the plenipo-tentiary of the United States, signed a protocol providing:

"Article I. Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. 'Article 2. Spain wil cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other isl ands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and also an Island in the Ladrones

to be selected by the United States. 'Art.cle a. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manua pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace. which shall determine the control, disposition

and gevernment of the hilippines.' The fourth article provided for the appointment of joint commissions on the part of the United States and Spain, to meet in Havana and san Juan. respectively, for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the detai s of the stipmated evacuation of Cupa. Porto Rico and other Spanish island, in the West Indies.

The fifth article provided for the appointment of not more than five commissioners on each side, to meet at raris, not later than Oct. i, and to proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, subject to ratiacation according to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

The sixth and last article provided that upon the signa ure of the protocol hostilities between the two countries should be sus pended and that notice to that effect should be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its muitary and

Hostitities Were Suspended.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the protocol I issued a proclamation of Aug. 12. suspending hostilities on the part of the United States

On Aug. 18 the muster out of 100,000 volunteers or as near that number as was found to be practicable, was ordered.

On Dec. 1, 101 1 5 officers and men had been mustered out and discharged from the service and 9, A2 more will be mustered out by the 10th or the month. Also a corresponding number of general and general staff officers have been

hono, ably discharged from the service. The military commissions to superintend the evacuat on of Cuba, Porto Rico and the adjacent islands were forthwith appointed: For Cuba, Major General James F. Wade,

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. Major General Matthew C. Butler: for Porto Rico, Major General John B. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier General William G. Gordon, who soon afterwards met the Spanish commissioners at Havan and San Juan. respectively. The Porto Rican joint commission speedily accomplished its task, and by Oct. 18 the evacuation of the island was completed. The United States flag was raised over the island at noon on that day. The administration of its affairs has been provisionally intrusted to a military governor until the congress shall otherwise prov de. The Cuban joint high commission has not yet terminated its labors. Owing to the difficulties in the way of remov n; the large numbers of Spanish troops still in Cuba, the evacuation cannot be completed before Jan. 1 next.

Feace Commissioners Named. Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol.

I appointed William R. Day, lately secretary of state: Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, senators of the United States and Whitelaw Reil, to be the peace commissioners on the part of the United States. Proceeding in due season to Paris. they there met on Oct. 1 five commissioners, similarly appointed on the part of Spain. Their negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a forces, in which the squadron assisted, the definite treaty of peace before the senate with a review of the steps leading to its signature. I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discu-s.on will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime and until the congress has lerislated otherwise it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation, and give to the people security in life and property and en couragement under a just and beneficient

Government of Cub ..

As soon as we are in posses ion of Cuba and have pacified the island it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themse.ves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most frienaly character and our commercial relations closs and reciprocal In should be our outy to assist in every proper way to built up the waste places of the island encour ge the industry of the people, and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Caban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just. benevol at and humane government, creases by the people of Cuba, capable of performing ail international obligations and which snain encourage thrift, industry, and prosperity, an. promote peace and good will among all of the inhab.tan's, whatever may have been then relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquility in the island and a stable government man; urated, mintary occupation will be continued

With the one exception of the rupture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordinatty, and the close of the eventul year finds most of the issues than necessarily arise in the complex relations 1 sovereign states adjusted or presenting to serious obstacie to a just and honorable some tion by anneable agreement.

The Lattimer Riot.

The president notes the claiming of reparation for the sufferers of the rot at Lattimer. Pa., ia which 22 miners were killed and 4 wounded, Is of the killed and 12 of the wounded being subjects of Austria-nungary. The sheriff and deputies were acquitted. A representative of the department of justice was at the trial. A harmonious understanding is expected, notwithstanding Austrivia igary again claimed reparation, in spite of the result of the trial.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaraguan canal commission has near ly completed its labors, and the results wall be laid before congress. In v.ew of overtures made to Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal commission, the presi dent has not hesitated to express conviction that considerations of expediency and international policy between the several govern ments interested in the canal require the maintenance of the status quo until co gress shall pass finally upon the whole mater Nevertheless Nicaragua, as o .e of its last act. petore merging into the United states of Central America, granted an optional concess on to become effective on expiration of the present grant. All these cir umstance suggest the urgency of some definite acti n by congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utinzed, and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practica, waterway is to be realized. The construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready inter-communication between our eastern and western seaboards.

The United states has not been an ind ffer ent speciator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of the maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European power , but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necess sity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in these regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment of the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene.

Annexation of Hawail.

Pending the consideration by the senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plempotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the Union was adopted by the congress and approved July 7, 1883. I thereupon directed the United States steamship Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honomiu, and intrusted to his hands the im portant leg.slative act. to be delivered to the president of the republic of H. waii, with whom the admiral and the United States minister were authorized to m.ke app opriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This was simply but im ressively accomplished on Aug. 12 last by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole who thereupon yielded up to the representative of the government of the United States the sovereignty and the pub ic property of the Hawaiian islan is.

Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution and in the exercise of the authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the c vil judiciary and minitary powers there tofore exercised by the officers of the government of the repubic of Hawaii should coatime to be exercised by those officers until congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to my power to remove officers and to fill vacancies. The president, officers and troops of the republic thereupon took the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the adminis.rat.ve and municipal functions of the annexed terri to y until congress shall otherwise en ict.

Following the further provision of the joint resolution, I appointed the Honor obles Shelby M. Cuilom of illinois, John T. Morgan of Ala bama. Robert R. Hitt of Illino s, canford t Dole of Hawaii and Walter Y. Frear of Ha wall as commissioners to confer and recom mend to congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The commissioners hav ing fulfilled the mission confided to them. their report will be laid before you at an early day.

Czar's Disarmament Proposal.

Referring to the proposal of the czar of Russna for a general reduction of the great military establishments the president says: His majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this government with the principle involved in his exalted proposal and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference. The president says that the newly accredited

envoy of the United States to the Ottoman porte carries instructions looking to the dis posal of matters in controversy with Turkey tor a number of years

The Nation's Finances.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, including \$64, 51,2.3 received from sale of Facific railroads, amounted to \$4.5,521,535, and its expenditures to \$44,365,532. There was collected from customs \$.4957502, and from internal revenue \$170,831,611. Our dutiab.e imports amounted to \$3:4,63,479, a decrease of \$ 3,101,530 over the preceding year. and importations free of duty amounted to \$21.414,170, a decrease from the preceding year of \$30,24,58. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$24,

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$9 .54. (c) on manufacture : tohumo \$85.

CONTINUED ONPAGE 7.

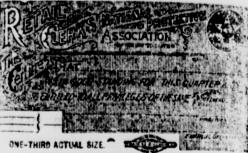
UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? It we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent work. ing hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

Au members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.

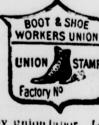


COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only coring month; named in lower left hand corner and properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

Workers union is he nationa, head of the trade, and is a all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or name of a boot or shor, is a guarantee



that the same is made by union labor. Look for the at over design stamped in the sole of every pair of boo s or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white

UNION MADE HATS.



about an in h and a half square, and is printed on buff col red paper. It placed on every train made had refore it leaves the vorkman's hands abel from one ha another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his lab is may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product

This Label

of scab or non-union labor. UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on, the waistband line of the present of the waistband line. ing of the pants

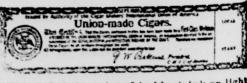
BICYCLE LARET.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Kule" by buying and ri ing hieveless bearing bicycles bearing this tabel. The co ors are as fol-lows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of

dered by void.

The Label v be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't e it up with the U.S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a simb

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Labet, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufacture in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size fac-simile of the Label of the Bakers' and Coufectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted of each loaf of union made bread. It is at evidence that the bread is read. is made under fair and wholesome conditions

and in clean and healthy bakeshops. For is the confectioners' and cracket



A SINGING WELL. One of Nature's Puzzles That is Lo-

Has Been Received by Dr. Ogden From Dr. Probst.

IT DEALS WITH SMALLPOX

giringent Rules Recently Adopted by the State Board of Health Are Also Forparded, In Order That There Be No Mistakes Should the Disease Appear,

Several days ago Dr. C. B. Ogden, health officer, wrote to Secretary of the State Board C O. Probst for instructions in regard to the best method to prevent smallpox, and today he received the following communication:

"Smallpox has spread to many sections of the state, and there are now so many centers of infection that there is considerable danger of a general epi-

oln many places it is only possible at this time to estimate the number of cases that have occurred. This is due to the fact that smallpox has prevailed there for months unrecognized because of the exceedingly mild character of the disease. In most of the cases it has been taken for chickenpox, and consequently no record was made of the persons affected.

"It has been positively proven to be smallnex by the following facts:

"(a) Vaccination affords almost perfect protection against the disease.

"(h) A considerable number, in some instances entire families, who have had the disease had previously had chicken-

"(c) Adults, unless vaccinated, take cago Inter Ocean. the disease as readily as children.

"(d) Where the disease has prevailed to any considerable extent a greater or less number of severe, unmistakable cases of smallpox have occurred.

"While the disease so far has been, on the whole, of a very mild character, it is to be feared that it will gain in malignancy as winter comes on, and every effort should be made to stop its pro-

"Vaccination is an almost certain preventative of smallpox. It is impossible for this disease to become epidemic in a well vaccinated community. Local those unable to pay for it, as the expense of vaccination is trifling compared with the expense of a few cases of smallpox."

The communication then calls attention to the rules adopted by the state board, published several days ago in the News Review, and gives as authority the following section under which the

state board was created: "The state board of health shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to the preservation of the life and health of the people of the state. The board shall have supreme authority in matters of quarantine, and may declare and enforce it where none exists; may modify, relax or abolish it when it has been established. The board may make special or standing orders or regulations for the prevention of the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, and for governing the receipts and conveyance of remains of deceased persons, and such other sanitary matters as admit of and may best be controlled by a universal rule. It may also make and enforce orders in local matters, when emergency exists, and the local board of health has neglected or refused to act with sufficient promptness or efficiency, or when such board had not been established as provided in this chapter, and all necessary expenses so incurred shall be paid by the city, village or township for which services are rendered. It shall be the duty of all local boards of health, health authorities and officials, officers of state institutions, police officers, sheriffs, constables and all other officers and employes of the state, or any county, city or township thereof, to enforce such quarantine and sanitary rules and regulations as may be adopted by the state board of health, and in the event of failure or refusal on the part of any member of said boards or other officials, or persons in this section mentioned to so act, he or they shall be subject to a fine of net less than \$50 non first conviction and upon a conviction of second offense of not less than

Called Home by Illness.

\$100. The board shall make careful

inquiry as to the cause of disease

especially when contagious, infections,

epidemic or endemic, and take prompt action to control and suppress it."

Miss Ryan, who has been employed at the Thompson pottery for several months, left for Pittsburg yesterday afternoon, in response to a message advising her of her mother's illness.

cated in Texas.

About three miles west of Cedar Dayou, Harris county, Tex., is a remarkable weil. When it was dug, no one can tell, but it has been in existence for more than 60 years. The well is known as the "singing well."

In calm, fine weather a sound like that of an Æclian harp comes upward between the tangles of vines below. At times the sound seems nearer and clearer. Then again it recedes, as if far away, and reaches the ear very faintly. These changes take place every few minutes, and with great regularity

With an east wind blowing the water in the well gets very low and the mysterious musical sound very faint. A strong west wind causes the water to the old postoffice and the warehouse rise and the sound to increase in volume and clearness.

But it is just before a great norther that the old well plays its wildest pranks. Then for several hours the water rises to within a few feet of the top of the well and emits the weirdest, wildest noises that ever reached human ears. At such times even the water drawn out with backets moans and wails as if in anguish.

The well is about 60 feet deep. A few years ago the land on which it is the afternoon, and a lot of us went on located was bought by a Mr. Watkins, shore to take a little exercise. It was who, not liking the sounds that came on a Saturday, and a good many people from the well, employed two men to had come in from the country to de fill it up. They shoveled dirt into the their trading and get their mail. Some well two weeks, but it did not affect of them were pitching quoits and others the depth of water perceptibly, and shooting at a mark when we first land they threw up the contract. From the measurements of the excavations they had made it has been calculated that the well should have been filled up a for the letters to be sorted. They bad little more than twice.

The water is very clear, with a bluish When the postmaster said there were tint, and is fairly palatable. No other only two letters and that they were wells in the neighborhood show such both for Bud Johnson, a colored man, pranks as are played by the "singing well."-Fort Worth (lex.) Cor. Chi-

AMERICAN HUMOR.

An English Comedian Compares It With the British Article.

George Grossmith, comparing American humor with English, says: "A New York gentleman was once chaffing me about my pronunciation of certain words, and I was very much amused at it. So I said to him: 'It's our language, you know. We invented it before you were discovered.' He was a bit abashed at first. Then he said: 'That's so. Well, I think it's about time you learned to speak it.'

"It is very difficult to score off an health authorities are therefore urged American, and you can't play a practo use every possible means to tical joke on one at all. I've often secure general vaccination. Boards of gone, when I've had a friend with me, health should offer free vaccination to into some old city bank, like the Bank of England, for example-staid old place, you know. We've marched up to spirited man and didn't stand any fool the counter, and I've said quite calmly to the old gentleman behind it, 'Can't I have a brandy and soda and some sandwiches?' They've always been most polite and taken it seriously, saying, 'We don't keep brandy and soda and sandwiches here.' 'But you have them ordered in from outside.' 'Yes, but that of course is for ourselves,' and so on, all quite gravely and without the suspicion of a smile or the slightest quiver of the muscles of the countenance to indicate a sense that a practical joke was fooling around."

"And in America you would have fared differently?"

"Rather. I went once to the state. house in Hartford. There was a man standing at the entrance, an official with a band around his hat, so I stepped up to him and said, 'Can you tell me if this hotel is conducted on the European plan?' He simply looked at me, and calmly said, 'Any more?' Then there was a moment's awkward pause, and I had to walk out."

Death and Birth Time.

There are a great number of curious a dying person is most likely to draw the wind have all been supposed to have the early afternoon (2:07 p. m.), and the minimum in the last hours before morning, and the minimum in the moment to the wheel, when he went on: early hours of the afternoon.

is a febrile exacerbation in illness.

A Very Queer Dresser. A very queer man in the matter of dress was the late Duke of Portland. His eccentric grace always, it appears, ordered three frock coats to every suit. When the weather was hot, he wore one only, when it was a little less bot two, and when it was cool all three. Besides these, he always kept three greatcoats in wear, so that when winter came on he wore three frock coats and one greatcoat, as it advanced three frock coats and two greatcoats, while, when there was a real frost, he turned out in all the six. - London Correspond ence.

TWO AGAINST A MOB.

AN OLD TIME MISSISSIPPI RIVER SHOOTING SCRAPE.

A Trivial Incident That Led to the Wrecking of the Old Postoffice, and a Pitched Battle In Which Seven Men Were Slain.

"One of the worst shooting scrapes that ever happened along the Missis sippi river," began the man at the wheel, relaxing his hold on the tiller. which had been hard down, and permitting it to spin around with the velocity of a top, "took place out there. just above the mouth of the bayon, about 30 years ago, when they burned You can see where they stood by the piles of bricks there on the bank.'

All admitted the ruins were plainly visible, when he changed to the op posite side of the wheel, and after a spirited effort made to counteract the effects of an impinging current that had caused the boat to swerve from her

cturse be continued: "The boat that I was on had got caught in the fog, and we tied up un der the point there about 5 o'clock in ed, but they quit when they saw the man carry the mail bag we had brought and went in and stood around waiting all been drinking and were pretty noisy

a murmur of disapproval went around,

and several of them insisted on a new

" 'You can look for yourselves,' said the postmaster, tossing them the bag, but after searching and finding it empty they were in a worse frame of mind than ever. Presently one of the number, a local politician, got up and made a speech derogatory to the administration He insisted that the government was prejudiced against white folks, and that he had no use for the office any how. Several of the others present ex pressed their approval of this senti ment, and a general smashing up of ev erything at once followed. During the row the coal oil lamp was broken, the house set on fire and everything burned

"Colonel Bunch, who owned the property, noticing the fire, came up from his plantation below and de nounced the perpetrators of the outrage as vandals. The colonel was a high ishness, but was getting along in years now and couldn't do much but talk, so that when one of the men declared he could whip any Bunch on earth he looked like he felt himself in a pretty close place, but the colonel stood his ground until at last, when the contending parties were about to come to blows, his son appeared upon the scene, and, learning the cause of the trouble, sprang between the two, and, drawing his revolver, said, 'My name is Bunch, and when my father gets to be too old to defend himself I can stand in his tracks and take his part.'

"At this juncture the shooting commenced, and I made for the boat. Everybody seemed to take sides against the Bunches, and you would have thought them a band of guerrillas from the way they kept the fight up. Presently I noticed the colonel roll down the bank and stop just at the edge of the water, and then his son came staggering down, too, and fell near his side. They were both dead! We wanted to leave, but the men were afraid to go on shore to untie the lines, for the infuriated crowd was still calling for more superstitions as to the time of day when Bunches and the colored man who had got the letters, but he had climbed a his last breath, and the tide, moon and tree, and they didn't know where he was. An hour or so later, when the some share in the matter. According to crowd had dispersed, he slid down from The British Medical Journal, Raseri, his hiding place, came aboard the boat who has analyzed 25,474 cases of death and we had him in the hold until we and 36,515 of birth, where the exact got away and he was over his fright. time of day was noted, finds that the He said there were five men lying on maximum number of deaths occur in the bank that the Bunches had killed before they fell.'

The boat at this juncture showing a midnight, while the maximum number disposition to become fractious, the of births occur in the early hours of the | pilot gave his undivided attention for a

"But there is not much shooting As regards the cause of this he points along the river now, and you hardly out the hours of the maximum number ever hear of a feud. When there were of deaths are precisely those when the only about three families in a county, pulse rate and the temperature are at two of them were usually engaged in their highest in health, and when there an effort to exterminate the other on account of some imaginary wrong, or maybe prompted by jealousy. Since the country has been settled up they are all right. I used to think myself," he went on to say after a brief tussle with the tiller, "that what a man wanted was room, but I have found out my mistake. What he stands most in need of is plenty of good neighbors, and I find that the thicker you put people the better they get along. It makes them more Luman, and besides they come to know something, which is not the case when they live alone. I have learned a good deal myself by traveling around and seeing what is in the world, for I usually go east every summer to swap

FISTORY OF WAR.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

2:0 and on f rmented liquors, \$31,515,421. amounting to \$, oo , an increase of \$18 ... 4 o. 14 from the preceding year.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the govern ment for the year ending Jane os, 189, with Le \$ 71.014,051, and 1168 expenditures \$ 30,014,041, resulting in a denote ney of \$1.4 000,000

On Dec. 1, 1.95, there was neid in the treasury gold coin amounting to \$108,03.00 gold builion amounting to \$.0, 104.0 .; silver builion emounting to \$30,000 200, and other forms of money .. m .unt.ng to \$401,600,981.

on the same date the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in treasury holdings, was \$1,556 575,004, an increase for the year of \$16, 791.96. Estimating our population at 75 los,000 at the time men-Loned, the per capita circulation was \$2,00 On the same date there was in the treasury gola bumon amounting to soos or ,45.

The Gold Standard.

The provisions made for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war was given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the pres nt standard, and Las es tablished more firmly than ever the national credit as home and abroad. A marked ev.den e of this is found in the inflows of gold to the treasury. Its net gold holdings on Nov. 1, 1835, were \$253.88; 15, as compared with \$155 575.147 on Nov. 1, 1857, and an lacrease of net cash of \$20.,6.6 los, Nov. 1, 1097, to \$200,408, 7. Nov. 1, 1855. The present ratio of net treasury gold to outstan ang government nabilities inc.udng United states notes, treasury notes of 1895, siver cert ficates, currency certificates, standard suver dollars, and fractional silver co.n, Nov. 1, 1008, was 20.00 per cent acompared with 16.96 per cent Nov. 1, 1837.

A Recommendation Renewed.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1.97, as tollows: "That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold. such note; shall be kept and set apart and only pa a out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious any. If the Lola r of the out d States note prefers the goldana gets it from the governmene he should not receive bac from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reas n for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest-pearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes-a non-interest bearing dept. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them-another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest pearing debt.

This recommendation was made in the belief that such provisions of law would insure to a greater degree the safety of the present standard, and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country.

Legislation Is Needed.

In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediat enactment of the legislation recommeded one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks would be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for

gold.
It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary there is obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivais, is generally recog

The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency shall be kept safe an yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commer e as to be a equale and responsive to such needs is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to the wise consideration of congress.

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Favors Increasing Navy.

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ROOSEVELT'S ENJOYMENT.

The Colonel's Exciting Ride In the Snow on His Warhorse Texas.

Colonel Rocsevelt mingled pleasure with business at his Oyster Bay home recently. He reached the village the other evening after an adventurous trip from Long Island City. The place had been snow bound for the last few days, and the first train to get through was the one which left at 5:30 o'clock and in which he traveled.

During the morning the colonel had several visitors, who took lunch with him, but he had the afternoon to himself, and he enjoyed it. First he put on a pair of snowshoes and traveled all over the snow covered fields about his home at an amazing pace. Then he looked for something more exciting, and found it in riding his warhorse Texas, which he rode in the San Juan fight and which had never seen snow.

The snow made the warhorse crazy. He cut up all kinds of tantrums and plowed up the snow in a terrific manper. He bucked, kicked, shied, snorted, danced, whirled and did everything but stand on his head. After the struggle was over the colonel said he had had many a tough fight to conquer a fractions horse, but that Texas had broken all previous records in his experience.-New York World.

The man who has a great many friends is generally not capable of a deep seated malarias."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. and devoted friendship.



3

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The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world,

In a Nut Shell

High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story





A SINGING WELL. One of Nature's Puzzles That Is Lo-

Has Been Received by Dr. Ogden From Dr. Probst.

WITH SMALLPOX IT DEALS

Stringent Rules Recently Adopted by the State Board of Health Are Also Forwarded, In Order That There Be No Mistakes Should the Disease Appear,

Several days ago Dr. C. B. Ogden, health officer, wrote to Secretary of the State Board C O. Probst for instructions in regard to the best method to prevent smallpox, and today he received and clearness. the following communication:

"Smallpox has spread to many sections of the state, and there are now so many centers of infection that there is considerable danger of a general epi-

ela many places it is only possible at this time to estimate the number of cases that have occurred. This is due to the fact that smallpox has prevailed there for mouths unrecognized because of the exceedingly mild character of the disease. In most of the cases it has been taken for chickenpox, and consequently no record was made of the persons affected.

"It has been positively proven to be smallnex by the following facts:

"(a) Vaccination affords almost perfect protection against the disease.

"(b) A considerable number, in some instances entire families, who have had the disease had previously had chicken-

"(c) Adults, unless vaccinated, take the disease as readily as children.

"(d) Where the disease has prevailed to any considerable extent a greater or less number of severe, unmistakable cases of smallpox have occurred.

"While the disease so far has been, on the whole, of a very mild character, it is to be feared that it will gain in malignancy as winter comes on, and every effort should be made to stop its pro-

"Vaccination is an almost certain preventative of smallpox. It is impossible for this disease to become epidemic in a well vaccinated community. Local health authorities are therefore urged to use every possible means to secure general vaccination. Boards of health should offer free vaccination to those unable to pay for it, as the expense of vaccination is trifling compared with the expense of a few cases of smallpox."

The communication then calls attention to the rules adopted by the state board, published several days ago in the News Review, and gives as authority the following section under which the

state board was created: "The state board of health shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to the preservation of the life and health of the people of the state. The board shall have supreme authority in matters of quarantine, and may declare and enforce it where none exists; may modify, relax or abolish it when it has been established. The board may make special or standing orders or regulations for the prevention of the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, and for governing the receipts and conveyance of remains of deceased persons, and such other sanitary matters as admit of and may best be controlled by a universal rule. It may also make and enforce orders in local matters, when emergency exists, and the local board of health has neglected or refused to act with sufficient promptness or efficiency, or when such board had not been established as provided in this chapter, and all necessary expenses so incurred shall be paid by the city, village or township for which services are rendered. It shall be the duty of all local boards of health, health authorities and officials, officers of state institutions, police officers, sheriffs, constables and all other officers and employes of the state, or any county, city or township thereof, to enforce such quarantine and sanitary rules and regulations as may be adopted by the state board of health, and in the event of failure or refusal on the part of any member of said boards or other officials, or persons in this section mentioned to so act, he or they shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$50 thon first conviction and upon a conviction of second offense of not less than \$100. The board shall make careful especially when contagious, infections.

Called Home by Illness.

action to control and suppress it.'

Miss Ryan, who has been employed at the Thompson pottery for several months, left for Pittsburg yesterday afternoon, in response to a message advising her of her mother's illness.

epidemic or endemic, and take prompt

A SINGING WELL.

About three miles west of Cedar Dayou, Harris county, Tex., is a remarkable well. When it was dug, no one can tell, but it has been in exist. A Trivial Incident That Led to the ence for more than 60 years. The well is known as the "singing well."

In calm, fine weather a sound like that of an Æolian harp comes upward between the tangles of vines below. At times the sound seems nearer and clearer. Then again it recedes, as if far away, and reaches the ear very faintly. These changes take place every which had been hard down, and perfew minutes, and with great regularity

With an east wind blowing the water in the well gets very low and the mysterious musical sound very faint. A strong west wind causes the water to the old postoffice and the warehouse rise and the sound to increase in volume You can see where they stood by the

But it is just before a great norther that the old well plays its wildest pranks. Then for several hours the water rises to within a few feet of the top of the well and emits the weirdest, effects of an impinging current that wildest noises that ever reached human had caused the boat to swerve from her ears. At such times even the water drawn out with buckets moans and wails as if in anguish.

few years ago the land on which it is the afternoon, and a lot of us went on located was bought by a Mr. Watkins, who, not liking the sounds that came on a Saturday, and a good many people from the well, employed two men to had come in from the country to do fill it up. They shoveled dirt into the their trading and get their mail. Some well two weeks, but it did not affect the depth of water perceptibly, and they threw up the contract. From the measurements of the excavations they had made it has been calculated that and went in and stood around waiting the well should have been filled up a for the letters to be sorted. They had little more than twice.

tint, and is fairly palatable. No other only two letters and that they were wells in the neighborhood show such both for Bud Johnson, a colored man, pranks as are played by the "singing a murmur of disapproval went around, well."-Fort Worth (Tex.) Cor. Chi and several of them insisted on a new cago Inter Ocean.

AMERICAN HUMOR.

An English Comedian Compares It With the British Article.

George Grossmith, comparing American humor with English, says: "A New York gentleman was once chaffing me about my pronunciation of certain words, and I was very much amused at it. So I said to him: 'It's our language, you know. We invented it before you were discovered.' He was a bit abashed at first. Then he said: 'That's so. Well, I think it's about time you learned to speak it.'

"It is very difficult to score off an American, and you can't play a practical joke on one at all. I've often gone, when I've had a friend with me, into some old city bank, like the Bank

of England, for example-staid old place, you know. We've marched up to the counter, and I've said quite calmly I have a brandy and soda and some that when one of the men declared he sandwiches?' They've always been most polite and taken it seriously, saying, We don't keep brandy and soda and sandwiches here.' 'But you have them ordered in from outside.' 'Yes, but that of course is for ourselves,' and so suspicion of a smile or the slightest quiver of the muscles of the countenance to indicate a sense that a practical joke was fooling around."

"And in America you would have fared differently?"

"Rather. I went once to the statehouse in Hartford. There was a man standing at the entrance, an official with a band around his hat, so I stepped up to him and said, 'Can you tell me if this hotel is conducted on the European plan?' He simply looked at me, and calmly said, 'Any more?' Then there was a moment's awkward pause, and I had to walk out.'

Death and Birth Time.

There are a great number of curious superstitions as to the time of day when a dying person is most likely to draw his last breath, and the tide, moon and the wind have all been supposed to have some share in the matter. According to The British Medical Journal, Raseri, who has analyzed 25,474 cases of death and 36,515 of birth, where the exact time of day was noted, finds that the maximum number of deaths occur in the bank that the Bunches had killed the early afternoon (2:07 p. m.), and the minimum in the last hours before midnight, while the maximum number | disposition to become fractious, the of births occur in the early hours of the morning, and the minimum in the early hours of the afternoon.

pulse rate and the temperature are at is a febrile exacerbation in illness.

A Very Queer Dresser.

A very queer man in the matter of dress was the late Duke of Portland. His eccentric grace always, it appears, ordered three frock coats to every suit. inquiry as to the cause of disease When the weather was hot, he were two, and when it was cool all three. Besides these, he always kept three reatcoats in wear, so that when winter came on he wore three frock coats and one greatcoat, as it advanced three frock coats and two greatcoats, while, when there was a real frost, he turned out in all thesix. - London Correspond ence.

TWO AGAINST A MOB.

AN OLD TIME MISSISSIPPI RIVER SHOOTING SCRAPE.

Wrecking of the Old Postoffice, and a Pitched Battle in Which Seven Men Were Sinin.

"One of the worst shooting scrapes that ever happened along the Missis sippi river," began the man at the wheel, relaxing his hold on the tiller. mitting it to spin around with the velocity of a top, "took place out there, just above the mouth of the bayou, about 30 years ago, when they burned piles of bricks there on the bank.'

All admitted the ruins were plainly visible, when he changed to the op posite side of the wheel, and after a spirited effort made to counteract the

cturse be continued:

"The boat that I was on had got caught in the fog, and we tied up un The well is about 60 feet deep. A der the point there about 5 o'clock in shore to take a little exercise. It was of them were pitching quoits and others shooting at a mark when we first land ed, but they quit when they saw the man carry the mail bag we had brought all been drinking and were pretty noisy The water is very clear, with a bluish | When the postmaster said there were

> " 'You can look for yourselves,' said the postmaster, tossing them the bag, but after searching and finding it empty they were in a worse frame of mind than ever. Presently one of the number, a local politician, got up and made a speech derogatory to the administration He insisted that the government was prejudiced against white folks, and that he had no use for the office any how. Several of the others present ex pressed their approval of this senti ment, and a general smashing up of ev erything at once followed. During the row the coal oil lamp was broken, the house set on fire and everything burned

"Colonel Bunch, who owned the property, noticing the fire, came up from his plantation below and de nounced the perpetrators of the outrage as vandals. The colonel was a high spirited man and didn't stand any fool ishness, but was getting along in years to the old gentleman behind it, 'Can't now and couldn't do much but talk, so could whip any Bunch on earth be looked like he felt himself in a pretty close place, but the colonel stood his ground until at last, when the contending parties were about to come to blows. his son appeared upon the scene, and, on, all quite gravely and without the learning the cause of the trouble, sprang between the two, and, drawing his revolver, said, 'My name is Bunch, and when my father gets to be too old to defend himself I can stand in his tracks and take his part.'

"At this juncture the shooting commenced, and I made for the boat. Everybody seemed to take sides against the Bunches, and you would have thought them a band of guerrillas from the way they kept the fight up. Presently I noticed the colonel roll down the bank and stop just at the edge of the water, and then his son came staggering down, too, and fell near his side. They were both dead! We wanted to leave, but the men were afraid to go on shore to untie the lines, for the infuriated crowd was still calling for more Bapches and the colored man who had got the letters, but he had climbed a tree, and they didn't know where he was. An hour or so later, when the crowd had dispersed, he slid down from his hiding place, came aboard the boat and we had him in the hold until we got away and he was over his fright. He said there were five men lying on before they fell.'

The boat at this juncture showing a pilot gave his undivided attention for a moment to the wheel, when he went on:

"But there is not much shooting As regards the cause of this he points along the river now, and you hardly out the hours of the maximum number ever hear of a feud. When there were of deaths are precisely those when the only about three families in a county, two of them were usually engaged in their highest in health, and when there an effort to exterminate the other on account of some imaginary wrong, or maybe prompted by jealousy. Since the country has been settled up they are all right. I used to think myself," he went on to say after a brief tussle with the tiller, "that what a man wanted was room, but I have found out my mistake. What he stands most in need of one only, when it was a little less hot is plenty of good neighbors, and I find that the thicker you put people the better they get along. It makes them more Luman, and besides they come to know something, which is not the case when they live alone. I have learned a good deal myself by traveling around and seeing what is in the world, for I usually go east every summer to swap malarias."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FISTORY OF WAR.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

200 and on I rmented Liquors, \$30,515,421, We expore a merchantise curing the year amounting to \$1.00 to 30 and increase of \$18.00 4 8,114 Hom the preceding year.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the Lovernment for the year ending June 35, 189 , will ce \$ 71.014,041. a. 1.1 108 eX. pe. 1 110 dres \$ 50,014,041. resulting in a dedictory of \$1.2.00),000

On Dec. 1, 1895, there was neid in the treasury gold coin amounting to \$158,03.00 gold builion amounting to \$.5, 104.0.; silver buillion emounting to \$40,000 200, and other forms of money amounting to plot, 600,981

on the same oute the amount of money of all kinds in c.reu.ation, or not included in treasury holdings, was \$1,556 575,574, an increase for the year of \$16,79196. Estimating our population at 70 los, our at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was \$2.00. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bumon amounting to shot or ,45.

The Gold Standard.

The provisions made for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war was given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the pres nt standard, and was es (ab.) shed more firmly than ever the national credit as home and abroad. A marked ev. den e of this is found in the inflows of gold to the treasury. Its net gold holdings on Nov. 1, 1803. were \$233.88, 13. as compared with \$15 575.147 on Nov. 1, 1357, and an lacrease of net cash of \$.0., ... 100, Nov. 1, 100, to \$.00,408, 70 Nov. 1, 1835. The present ratio of net treasury gold to outstanding government nabilities including United States notes, treasury notes of 1895, siver cert ficates, currency certificates, stanuard suver dollars, and fractional silver co.n, Nov. 1, 1538, was 25.55 per cent as compared with 16.96 per cent Nov. 1, 1837.

A Recommendation Renewed.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1.97, as tollows: "That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold. such notes shall be kept and set apart and only pa d out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious any. If the Lolar of the out d states note prefers and goranna gets it from the governmene he should not receive bac. from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest-pear ing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes-a non-interest bear ing dept. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them-another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest pearing dept.

This recommendation was made in the belief that such provisions of law would insure to a greater degree the safety of the present standard, and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country.

Legislation Is Needed.

In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediat enactment of the legislation recommeded one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks would be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for

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WATCH THIS SPACE TOMORROW.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Homer Jackson is again at work after a week's illness.

Jack McGinnis is seriously ill at his home in Franklin street.

The masquerade balls given last evening in the city were well attended

Born to Mr. and Mrs A. L. Seckerson, of Third street, a daughter.

Trades council will meet tomorrow evening and transact important busi-

The Red Cross society will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the parish Luilaing.

Miss Maggie House, of Fifth street, who has been ill for two weeks, is now able to be about.

The new residence of Al Mason in Seventh street will be completed and ready for occupancy in two weeks.

The household effects of C. J. Mc-Hugh were received at the freight denot this morning. The came from Pittsbarg.

Frank Harvey vesterday was given judgment in the court of Squire Hill against Jacob Dorsey for \$9, balance due ou account.

The Humane society are at present doing but little business, but have in the last few days settled several cases of cruelty without going to court.

Morris Carnahan, formerly a private of Company E. left at noon for Pitts. burg where he will enlist in the light artillery of the U. S. army.

the guest of M mager Swaney.

The family of M. E. Moore, of Naw Matamoris, will move to this city on the Lorena next Thursday. Mr. Moore has been employed in the city for several

' Hon. David Borce was in Alliance today attending the regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the Fairmount Children's Home. He will return to the city this evening.

The Columbian club last evening celebrated their tenth anniversary. An elaborate banquet was served, and the members enjoyed themselves to the utmost in music and speech making.

The mail handled at the postoffice yesterday was heavier than it has been for several months. The carriers had much trouble in making their rounds, cansed by the heavy loads and bad side. walks.

There was small amount of ice in the river this morning, but it was very thin and did not cause any damage. Against the breakers at the foot of Union and Market streets much of it was caught.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary so. ciety of the Methodist Protestant church will meet this evening in the lecture room of the church. The election of officers for next year is the most important business to be transacted.

A very pleasant social was held last evening at Chambers' hall, East End, by the members of the Second Preshy. terian church. During the evening Rov. A. D. McCullouch, the former the imperial caual to the cities of Nanpastor, and his wife were presented with kin and Shanghai, a distance of about a very handsome quilt.

Much freight was sent out from the freight depot yesterday, and during the day many cars were loaded and this kept the rollers very busy. The tonpage was very large, and the way in which freight was shipped vesterday it is safe to say that the week's business will be great.

last night that Theodore Pryor, charged with the murder of Henry, had escaped from the county jail, and was making his way toward this city. Sheriff Gill was asked about the matter, but said the report was unfounded, as Pryor was by the Chinese government, and the there at supper time.

BRICE'S BIG RAILWAY.

Ex-Senator Aims to Control All Chinese Railroads.

ONE THOUSAND MILE TRUNK LINE.

Rond From Hankow to Hongkong Is Backed by One of the Strongest Combinations of Capital Known In American Annals-All the Great Rival Interests Brought Together.

One of the strongest, if not the strongest. combinations of capital ever formed in the United States is known as the American China Development company it has been organized as a blind pool by ex-Senator Brice for the purpose of realizing upon a concession granted by the Chinese government for the construction of a railway from Hankow to Hongkong, with branches to the provincial capitals south of the Yang-tse river

The trunk line will be about 1,000 miles long—as far as from New York to Chicago The branches or feeders have not been surveyed, but the whole system when completed will embrace 2,000 miles or more of track and will be increased from time to time until it furnishes adequate transportation for the southern half and most populous portion of the Chinese empire, including 250, 000,000 or 300,000,000 people A pre lin inary survey has already been made, and a party of engineers sailed from Vancouver recently fully equipped to commence permanent work from Hankow southward and from Hougkong and Canton northward.

The cost of the road is indefinite, but that of the trunk line is estimated at between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 As railway construction in China is in the experimental stage it is difficult to make close calculations. All the material, including ties, will bave to be shipped from the United States, because of scarcity of the timter and the absence of steel rails in China. It may be that ties can be obtained with economy from the forests of Formosa or the Philippine islands, but at first the supply will be sent by sailing vessels from Oregon, and the rails and other construction material from the Penusylvania mills.

With this uncertainty of cost the syndicate which provides the capital has necessarily entered into a blind pool, which is remarkable for the amount of money represented and the faith displayed in Mr. Brice's management. For the first time in the financial history of the United States all the great rival interests have been brought together, and they jointly represent bil-Superintendent Wolf, of the Wheeling district of the Central Telephone
company, spent yesterday in the city
company, spent yesterday in the city and his associates, the Sugar trust, the great insurance companies, several of the large trust companies, the presidents of eight or ten of the largest banks in New York, the Rothschilds and the Belmout interests, Morton, Bliss & Co., the Carnegie Steel company and a number of otter capitalists have signed an agreement to furnish whatever funds Pekin, and what steps have been taken are needed as they may be called upon. to secure redress. In addition to the railway the company proposes to construct docks, warehouses and other facilities for the operation of the road.

The Chinese government, through Minister Wu in Washington, endeavored to persuade the syndicate last spring to undertake the construction of a line of about equal length from Peking to Hankow, but the war was just beginning and the Americans did not desire to increase their responsibilities. As soon as the war was over, however, they applied for the concession, but in the meantime it had been given to a Belgian con:pauy backed by a Russian bank Negotiations are now in progress which may yet result in a transfer of the Belgian contract to Mr. Brice and his associates and give them practical control of the railway system of China.

If you will take a map of China, you can trace the line of Mr. Brice's railroad from Hankow, on the Yang-tse river, southward along the course of the Hang Kiang river and across the mountains through the Pei Kiang valley, down to Canton and Hongkong. The Belgian syndicate has made a survey from Peking southward to Hankow for the construction of what is known as the Lu Han railway. Dr. Yung Wing of Hartford, a naturalized Chinaman, has received a third concession for a railroad from Peking along the line of British capital His concession provides that after 75 years the road and its rolling stock shall become the property of the Chinese government.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., an English firm, and the Hongkong and Shanghai cank have already built and are now operating a line from Shanghai to Woo Sung, at the mouth of the Yang-tse river, which is to be extended to Naukin, A report was current on the streets a distance of 200 miles, and will there Some years ago a railway track was laid between Shanghai and Woo Sung by Russell & Co., a firm of American capitalists, but after it had been in operation a few months it was purchased rails were removed because they inter-

fered with the free movements of "the tung shuy, the spirits of the dead, which have so much influence upcn the affairs of the living. The tung shuy have not been taken into consideration, however, to the construction of the present line, which indicates au enormous advance in Chinese intelligence. - William E Curtis in Chicago Record.

HOSP.TAL PAJLITIES.

A Witness Told the War Investigators of the Present Preparations of the Government.

WASHINGTON, D c. 6.-Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas, Chickamanga, testified before the war investigating commission ragading the lenta_e facili les at C i kam u.a. Coloner Lee insisted that the supply of all kinds of tents was ful y adoquite.

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HAY-No. 1 timothy, \$.75; No 2. \$8.00@8 25; No. 1 clover mixed, \$8.01@8.25; wagon hay, \$9.00

@9.50 for timothy. POULTRY-Live-Large chickens, 60@70c per pair; small, 0.355c spring chickens, 45%

55c per pair: duc'ts, 4.060c per pair; turkeys, 1.0610 2c per pound; geese, \$1.061.15 per pair. Dressed—Old chickens, 10611c per pound; spring chickens, 11.612c; ducks, 10611c; turkeys, 14 a.5c; g-ese, 9.a.13c. GAME-Rabbits. per pair, 23a25c; quail.

dozen, \$2.03 \$2.25: squirrel, per dozen, \$1.23 \$1.50: pheasants. \$7.0 (\$3.3) per dozen: prairie chickens, \$5. 0 46.3) per dozen; wild turkeys, \$1.00 al.50 each; venison saddle, 18,920c per

BUTFER-Elgin prints, 25@25½c: extra creamery, 24@24½c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 22 @23e country roll. 1.@16e; low grades and cooking 12 a 13c.

(HEE &Ful cream. Ohio, 91/2@10c: three quarters. 8 (48%c; New York state, full cream. October make, 10@lo%c; Ohio Swiss 1.34@114e: Wisconsin, 12 @13c; 2 pound brick, Swiss, 11 (@12c; limburger, 9 (@934c. EGGS-strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 25@240; candled, 2.@25c; storage eggs, 18@2).

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HOGS - Receipts heavy; fully 80 double decks: market fairly active at a decline of 5 to 13c. We quote: Pr.me mediums. \$3.3 extra heavy, \$3.35.63.40: best light Yorkers. \$5. 0; common to fair Yorkers,\$3.2.@3.25; pigs. \$3 30; roughs, \$2.00.03.0 i.

SHEEP AND LAMB3-Supply 15 loads market steady. We quote as follows: Choice wethers, \$4.45@4.5): good wethers, \$4.30@4.40; fair mixed, \$3.7.@4.10; common, \$2.50.g3.5): choice lambs, \$5.20@5.40 common to good, \$3.5 (6).13; veal calves, \$7.00,07.53; heavy and tain calves, \$4.0.(05.0).

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5. HOGS-Market steady at \$3.15@ .45.

CATTLE- Market steady at \$..50 g4.75. SHEEP AND LAMBS-Market for sheep steady at \$2.2004.0). Lambs-Market steady at \$4.00.05.25.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5. WHEAT-Spot market easy; No. 2 red, 76c

CORN—spot market steady: No. 2, 410 f. o. Opposite First National Bank f. o. b. afloat.

b. afloat. OATS-Spot market easier; No. 2, 311/c; No. white, 32 2 @33c. CATTLE-Market for steers active and 10c higher; cows steady to a shade higher good

buils unchanged; common do 15@.pc lower. Lteers, \$4.50 40.35; oxen and stags, \$3.50 \$1.67; bulls, \$1.75 galiu; choice fat do, \$3.20 galio cows, \$1.85@4.5). SHEEP AND LAMBS-Market for good sheep loc higher; common and medium stead;

lambs opened weak: closed firm. Sheep, \$2.50 (61.55; lambs. \$5.00(65.75; choice, \$5.80 \$5.85; Cana is lambs, \$1.50 \$5.35; calts, \$4.30 \$4.75. HOGS-Martet Blow at \$2.000.74; choice state hogs, \$115

The First National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O.

President-David Boyce. Vice President-J. M. KELLY Cashier-N. G. MACRUM. Asst. Cash'r-THOS. H. FISHER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. L. THOMPSON DAVID BOYCE. J. M. KELLY. O. C. VODREY. B. C. SIMMS
JAS. N. VODREY JNO C. THOMPSON

Capital, - - - \$100,000 Surplus, -50,000

General Banking Business.

Invite Business and Personal Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

193 Washington Street.

MINNE WILLIAM

Notice to Tax Payers.

We have the Tax Duplicate, and you can pay your tax s between D-cember 1st and 20th.

Our office will be open every evening between 7 and 9 to accommodate those who cannot come during the day.

GEO. H. OWEN & CO.

General Insurance and Real Estate Agents, Room 5,

First National Bank Building.

The Hill Real Estate Co.

is the name under which my real estate business will be conducted on and after Dec 10, 1898. Resectfully yours,

ELIJAH W. HILL, 105 Sixth St., City.

G. R. PATTISON, JEWELER -: OPTICIAN,

224 WASHINGTON ST. Call and see our fine line of Xmas goods-Diamonds, Watches, Rings, and Jewelry of all kinds. Sterling

designs. Now is the time to buy and get first choice. 224 WASHINGTON ST.

Silver and Plated ware of the latest

RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

Pay Your Taxes

at the office of the Potters Builing and Savings Co. Upen daily, and every evening from 7 to 9. Come early and avoid the rush.

J. J. PURINTON.

HASSEY'S PLACE,

The Popular Price

Candy Store,

Dr. J. N. VODREY DENTIST. Room 4, Porter Building DIAMOND.

the News in the

News Review.

WATCH THIS SPACE TOMORROW.

LOCAL BREVITIES

(@-@-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-g-

Homer Jackson is again at work after a week's illness.

Jack McGinnis is seriously ill at his home in Franklin street.

The masquerade balls given last evening in the city were well attended.

Born to Mr. and Mrs A. L. Seckerson, of Third street, a daughter.

Trades council will meet tomorrow evening and transact important busi-

The Red Cross society will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the parish

Miss Maggie House, of Fifth street, who has been ill for two weeks, is now able to be about.

The new residence of Al Mason in Seventh street will be completed and ready for occupancy in two weeks.

The household effects of C. J. Mc-Hugh were received at the freight denot this morning. The came from Pitts-

Frank Harvey vesterday was given judgment in the court of Squire Hill against Jacob Dorsey for \$9, balauce due ou account.

The Hamane society are at present doing but little business, but have in the last few days settled several cases of cruelty without going to court.

Morris Carnahan, formerly a private of Company E. left at noon for Pitts. burg where he will enlist in the light artillery of the U. S. army.

Superintendent Wolf, of the Wheeling district of the Central Telephone company, spent yesterday in the city the guest of M mager Swaney.

The family of M. E. Moore, of New Matamoris, will move to this city on the Lorena next Thursday. Mr. Moore has been employed in the city for several

' Hon. David Borce was in Alliance today attending the regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the Fairmount Children's Home. He will return to the city this evening.

The Columbian club last evening celebrated their tenth anniversary. An elaborate banquet was served, and the members enjoyed themselves to the utmost in music and speech making.

The mail handled at the postoffice vesterday was heavier than it has been for several months. The carriers had to increase their responsibilities. As much trouble in making their rounds, cansed by the heavy loads and bad side-

There was small amount of ice in the river this morning, but it was very thin and did not cause any damage, Against the breakers at the foot of Union and Market streets much of it was caught.

ciety of the Methodist Protestant church | er, southward along the course of the will meet this evening in the lecture room of the church. The election of officers for next year is the most important business to be transacted.

A very pleasant social was held last evening at Chambers' hall, East End, by the members of the Second Preshy. terian church. During the evening railroad from Peking along the line of Boy. A. D. McCallouch, the former the imperial canal to the cities of Nanpastor, and his wife were presented with kin and Shanghai, a distance of about a very handsome quilt.

freight depot yesterday, and during the ing stock shall become the property of day many cars were loaded and this the Chinese government. kept the rollers very busy. The tonnage was very large, and the way in which freight was shipped vesterday it is safe to say that the week's business will be great.

last night that Theodore Pryor, charged connect with Yung Wing's concession. with the murder of Henry, had escaped from the county jail, and was making his way toward this city. Sheriff Gill capitalists, but after it had been in was asked about the matter, but said operation a few months it was purchased the report was unfounded, as Pryor was by the Chinese government, and the there at supper time.

BRICE'S BIG RAILWAY.

Ex-Senator Aims to Control All Chinese Railroads.

ONE THOUSAND MILE TRUNK LINE.

Road From Hankow to Hongkong Is Backed by One of the Strongest Combinations of Capital Known In American Annals-All the Great Rival Interests Brought Together.

One of the strongest, if not the strongest, combinations of capital ever formed in the United States is known as the American China Development company it has been organized as a blind pool by ex-Senator Brice for the purpose of realizing upon a concession granted by the Chinese government for the construction of a railway from Hankow to Hongkong, with branches to the provincial capitals south of the Yang-tse river

The trunk line will be about 1.000 miles long-as far as from New York to Chicago The branches or feeders have not been surveyed, but the whole system when completed will embrace 2,000 miles or more of track and will be increased from time to time until it furnishes adequate transportation for the southern half and most populous portion of the Chinese empire, including 250, 000,000 or 300,000,000 people A pre lin inary survey has already been made, and a party of engineers sailed from Vancouver recently fully equipped to commence permanent work from Hankow southward and from Hongkong and Canton northward.

The cost of the road is indefinite, but that of the trunk line is estimated at between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 As railway ecustruction in China is in the experimental stage it is difficult to make close calculations. All the material, including ties, will bave to be shipped from the United States, because of scarcity of the timter and the absence of steel rails in China. It may be that ties can be obtained with economy from the forests of Formosa or the Philippine the war with Spain the thanks of conislands, but at first the supply will be sent by sailing vessels from Oregon, and the rails and other construction material from the Pennsylvania mills.

With this uncertainty of cost the syndicate which provides the capital has necessarily entered into a blind pool, which is remarkable for the amount of money represented and the faith displayed in Mr. Brice's management. For the first time in the financial history of the United States all the great rival interests have been brought together, and they jointly represent billious of dollars Seven members of the Vanderbilt family, two Rockefellers and other members of the Standard Oil company, the Goulds, Pierpont Morgan over I prefer to return to civil line." and his associates, the Sugar trust, the great insurance companies, several of the large trust companies, the presidents of eight or ten of the largest banks in New York, the Rothschilds and the the Carnegie Steel company and a num-ber of otter capitalists have signed an Belmont interests, Morton, Bliss & Co., agreement to furnish whatever funds are needed as they may be called upon. In addition to the railway the company proposes to construct docks, warehouses and other facilities for the operation of the road

The Chinese government, through Minister Wu in Washington, endeavored to persuade the syndicate last spring to undertake the construction of a line of about equal length from Peking to Hankow, but the war was just beginning and the Americans did not desire soon as the war was over, however, they applied for the concession, but in the meantime it had been given to a Belgian company backed by a Russian bank. Negotiations are now in progress which may yet result in a transfer of the Belgian contract to Mr. Brice and his associates and give them practical control of the railway system of China.

If you will take a map of China, you can trace the line of Mr. Brice's rail-The Woman's Foreign Missionary so. road from Hankow, on the Yang-tse riv-Hang Kiang river and across the mountains through the Pei Kiang valley, down to Canton and Hongkong. The Belgian syndicate has made a survey from Peking southward to Hankow for the construction of what is known as the Lu Han railway. Dr. Yung Wing of Hartford, a naturalized Chinaman, has received a third concession for a 800 miles, which will be constructed by British capital His concession provides Much freight was sent out from the that after 75 years the road and its roll-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., an English firm, and the Hongkong and Shanghai tank have already built and are now operating a line from Shanghai to Woo Sung, at the mouth of the Yang-tse river, which is to be extended to Naukin, A report was current on the streets a distance of 200 miles, and will there Some years ago a railway track was laid between Shanghai and Woo Sung by Russell & Co., a firm of American rails were removed because they inter-

fered with the free movements of the tung shuy, the spirits of the dead, which have so much influence upon the affairs of the living. The tung shuy have not been taken into consideration, however, tu the construction of the present line, which indicates au enormous advance in Chinese intelligence. - William E Curtis in Chicago Record.

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1.3/@114e: Wisconsin, 12 @13e; 2 pound brick, Swiss, 11 (@12c; limburger, 9 (@93/4c. EGGS-strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 25@24e; candled, 2.@25e; storage eggs, 18@2).

PITTSBURG Dec. 5. CATTLE-Receipts fair; about 185 cars on sale; market steady; prices unchanged. We quote: Extra, \$5.2 (\$\vec{\phi}\$).40: pr.m.s. \$4.0(\$\vec{\phi}\$).20; good \$1.65(\$\vec{\phi}\$4.8); tidy, \$4.25(\$\vec{\phi}\$4.6); fair, \$3.80(\$\vec{\phi}\$4.25) common. \$3.20003.60; feeders, \$3.8004.25; stock ers. \$3.003.75; heifers. \$3.2504 D: oxen. \$2.50@ 3.75; bulls, cows and stags, 41.50@1.80; go.c fresh cows \$45.0 @35.00; fair, \$.0.0@45.00; bologna cows, \$8. 10@15.0).

HOGS - Receipts heavy; fully 80 double decks: market fairly active at a decline of 5 Pay Your Taxes to 15c. We quote: Pr.me mediums. \$33, extra heavy, \$3.35@3.40: best light Yorkers. \$3. 0; common to fair Yorkers,\$3.2.@3.25; pigs. \$3 30; roughs, \$2.00@3.0 i.

SHEEP AND LAMB3-Supply 15 loads market steady. We quote as follows: Choice wethers, \$4.45 @4.5): good wethers, \$4.80 @4.40 fair mixed, \$3.7.@4.10; common, \$2.50g3.5); choice lambs, \$5.20@5.40 common to good, \$3.5 (@).13; veal calves, \$7.00@7.53; heavy and t.i.n calves, \$4.0.(05.0).

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5. HOGS-Market steady at \$3.15@ .45. CATTLE- Market steady at \$.. 50 @4.75. SHEEP AND LAMBS-Market for sheep steady at \$2.20(94.0). Lambs-Market steady at

\$4.00.05.25. NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

WHEAT-Spot market easy; No. 2 red, 76c f. o. b. afloat. CORN-spot market steady; No. 2, 410 f. o. b. afloat.

OATS-Spot market easier; No. 2, 311/4c; No. white, 32 2 433c. CATTLE-Market for steers active and 10c

higher; cows steady to a shade higher good buils unchanged; common do 15@.5c lower. Lteers, \$4.30 45.35; oxen and stags, \$3.50 94.6; bulis, \$:./5 93.3J; choice fat do, \$3.2193.75 cows, \$1.85@3.5J. SHEEP AND LAMBS-Market for good

sheep loc higher: common and medium stead lambs opened weak: closed firm. Sheep, \$2.50 @1.55; lambs. \$5.00@5.75; choice, \$5.80 @5.85; Cana ia lam >, \$ 1.53 @ 1.35; cults, \$4.33 94.75. HOGS-Market slow at \$2.0083.74; choice state hogs, 33.13.

The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, 0.

President-David Boyce. Vice President-J. M. KELLY Cashier-N. G. MACRUM. Asst. Cash'r-THOS. II. FISHER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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We have the Tax Duplicate, and you can pay your tax s between D-cember 1st and 20th. Our office will be open every evening between 7 and 9 to accome during the day.

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is the name under which my real estate business will be conducted on and after Dec 10, 1898. Resectfully yours,

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Call and see our fine line of Xmas goods-Diamonds, Watches. Rings, and Jewelry of all kinds. Sterling Silver and Plated ware of the latest designs. Now is the time to buy and get first choice.

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HASSEY'S PLACE,

The Popular Price

Candy Store, Opposite First National Bank

Dr. J. N. VODREY DENTIST, Room 4, Porter Building DIAMOND.

the News in the News Review.

NOT LIKED BY JONES.

Democratic Chairman Criticiscd the Message.

REPUBLICANS COMMENDED IT.

Some, However, Refused to Comment, as Did Most of the Democratic Senators. Valuable Historical Document, Said Pusco, Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Many senators excused themselves from expression of printous at length upon the message on she ground that they had not been able to give careful attention to all the desails. Republican senators were, however, willing to express themselves in a lew general words of commendation. Senator Cu lom regarded it as "a painstaking, enter aiming and accurate hiscorical review."

Senator Platt of New York commended the expression of a determination to increase the s anding army and go maintain order in Cuba until the Cubans can take care of themselves.

Senator Wo cott said it was an admirable document.

Sena or Lodge said it was "able and Cacelle III.

senator Foraker-A good presentagion of facts generally, but a little indefinite on the question of Caban independence.

Senator Proctor-A good American

senator Perkins-An able resume of the situation and of the facts leading ap to the War.

The Democrats were even more averse than the Republica s to discuss the paper, Senator Jones of Arkansas was au exception. One of these was the proposition to continue the volunteer army in existence until the standing army can be increased. "Some of us do not favor the increase of the standing army," he said, "and the president has no right to assume that a majority sand wan nim on that proposition."

the Arkansas senator also questioned the pres dend's right to hold the volunteers in service beyond the time of signing the peace treaty, saying on this point: "There is no war in existence and none is imminens. The law requires one or the other condition and the threat of the president to hold the volunteers in the service until the Blan and army is increased beyond what the consciences of senators and members d crate look; to me I ke a merace and an effo.t to dictate which I consider an outrage and unpardonable." be after somes interpreted the president's express on upon the mances as a pronouncement for the gold standard and for the retirement of the greenbacks, and said that ne did no believe that anything like a majority of the American people would indorse him in this respect. The senator also announced himse f as opposed to a substay to vesseis connecting the United States with Porto K.co. Cuba and the Ph lippines, as opposed to le_islation for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, as at present contemplated, and expressed the opinion that the president was inclined to go tarther in the mat.er of the government of Cuba than the resolution of differention had called for.

"We declared," he said on this point, in favor of taking them to that point at which they could maintain a 'stable government, and I do not see how we can go beyond that."

"10 go to the extent of insuring as the president recommends complete tranquility might prove a pretext for a mi hary government and primanent occupation never to be ended. I do not endorse any such an understand-

Aug. senator Jones also expressed surpr se at the absecce of any recommendation concerning the Philippines. "The question of the government of the Philippines is attracting much attention,' he said, "and the fact that the president utterly ignores it strikes me

very singular." Senator Pasco also commented upon the absence of any reference to "joints formation." he said, however, that it he said, however, that it was a valuable histor cal paper and would be convenient for future refer-

Senator Teller said there would be disappointment over the failure of the president to outline a government for

the Philippines, saying: "But it is wise for the president," said he, "not to indicate his views on that subject for that is purely and properly a legislative question' and one that

should be left to congress. "The triends of bimetallism, either mational or international, will find no mucouragement from anything that the

president says in his mestage. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said in part: "The message on the whole is able and eminently satisfactory, and I believe it will be generally endorsed at home and

sbroad. General Wheeler, Democrat of Alab ma: "It is a clear and comprehens ve resume of events which transpired daring an eventful period of our country's tistory. It will be referred to as one of

the noted state papers." Representative Bland of Missouri: he message, so far as the currency quest on is concerned, is very brief and contains nothing new and nothing beand tormer recommendations. 1 might munark that on the great leading issue.

which is an a will be the paramount question-the free coinage of silverthe message is ominously s.lent, but no proposition on the money question can he considered without at the same time sonside.ing this question.

Representative Commings, Democrat, of New York: "It is a clear, concise s. atement of facts, without speculation, suggestion or recommendation. I have an idea that the real message will be sent in hereafter."

Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee said, in part: "The mes age is an excellent resume of the important events of the last year, with a clear presentation of the existing situation and valuable sigge-tions that will and materially at the proper time hereater in solving the different problems before us. It is to be noted that the president states that our revenue laws are working well, with no suggestion of any needed modification. The message, although lengthy, is so valuable a recital of the history making events of the last year that it will be read with un-usual interest."

INVESTIGATE THE WAR.

A Resolution Introduced In the House by Mr. Sulzer Asking For Such Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Sul er of New York, ranking Democra ic member of the house committee on milita y affairs, introduced a resolution in the house "authorizing and directing the committee on military aflairs to investigate the war department and the conduct of the Spanish-Amer-Ican war.

The esolution is as follows:

Reso.ved. That the committee on military affairs be and the same is hereby author.zed and directed to investigate the war department and the confuct of the recent war between Spain and the United states, and reportail of sad proceedings with their findings, conclusions and recommendations to the house of representatives with all convenient

Tnat said committee is hereby authorized and empowered to send for books, documents, papers and persons, examine persons under oath, sit in any part of the United states, employ a stenographer, and that the sergeantat arms is hereby directed to attend sail committee a. d car y out its directions.

That the necessary expenses of the investi gation be paid out of the contingent fund of

The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

AN OVATION TO WHEELER.

Members of House Welcomed Him--Dingley and Bailey Shook Hands.

WASHINGTOM, Dec. 6 .- The opening session of the house was a spectacular occasion, animated and brilliant. There were more than the usual number of distinguished personages in the thronged galleri s, including many representaives of foreign governments, high officials and lad es and gentlemen conspicuous in social and political life. The opening prayer was by the blind caplain. The greetings of the memters were most cordial, and there was no outcropping of partisan rancor to pressed a miration of the Americans. mar the occasion. One of the most striking incidents was the cordia! meeting between the door leaders of the representative sides, Messrs. Dingley and Lailey. In view of the gossip about the possibility of Mr. Eatley being deposed friendly. as the minority leader, it is significant that the speaker named Mr. Billey as the minor ty member of the committee to wait upon the p esident, an honor always bestowed upon the recognized leader of the minoraly.

Perhaps the greatest personal ovation to any member was that given Major General Wheeler of Alabama, who has not been seen by many of his old colleagues since he went to the front at this matter is: We made you a good the nead of the cavalry division of Gen-

eral shafter's army. Mr. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, Mr. McMillin of Tennessee and Mr. Sayers of Texas, who have been elected governors of their respective states since congre s adjourned, were also overwhe.med with congratulations. The floral tributes were unasually numerous and made the hall a ver.table bower of Leautiful Lowe.s. The reading of the president's message occupied over two hoars.

MANY VISITORS IN SENATE.

Members of the Joint High Commission Admitted to the Fioor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-When the senate convened to begin the closing session of the fifty-fifth congress the chamber presented a notable and beau. tiful appearance. The public and private galleries were filled almost to their capacity with a distinguished assembiage, including many ladi s in brilliant attue.

On the Loor of the senate the display of flowers was unusually beautiful. Through the courtery of the vice president the members of the joint high commission were admitted to the

f.oor of the senate, and were the recipi-

ents of much attention. Just before the senate was called to order several well known members of the diplomatic corps appeared in the one omatic gallery. Among them were Sir Junan ranneefote, amba-sador of Great Britain to the United States and dean of the corps, with a party from the british emoassy; Mr. Wu Tingrang, the Chinese minister, and party, and Mr. Ye Pum Chin, the hor an

'Ine reading of the president's mesmi lister. sage occupied 2 hours and 18 minutes.

SPANISH DEJECTED.

Day Told Them Victors Dictated Peace Treaties.

"I AM ALMOST MAD," SAID CJEDA.

American Commissioners Said the Progress Made Was Satisfactory - Dons Given More Power-Believed In Washington There Will Be Two Treaties.

Paris, Dec. 6 .- The joint commission was in s ssion for over four hours. duch of the discussion concerned deals as to the guaranteeing of the in hts of Spanish citizens in the ceded

The debate was accasionally eneretic and the Spaniards, on emerging. appeared to be dejected.

Secre ary Ojeda of the Spanish comuiss on, when questioned after the neeting as to the progress made, answer d excitedly:

"I am almost mad. I cannot talk. We are making progress."

The American commissioners declined o say any hing farther than that the progress made was satisfactory.

The Spanish commissioners have rebeived authority to bind their governnent on certain matters, but there are et important questions on which their instructions are unsatisfactory, and it s likely that many of the details involved in the change of sovereignty in he Spanish colonies will be lett for setlement in the regular dip'omatic process when relations between the two zovernments are resumed.

The history of the document which will certify the passing of the oldest coonial power in the world and the advent of the newest was epitomized by Judge Day in a single sentence:

"A peace treaty can contain anything

which the v.c.ors put into it." The Americans had listened for hours with their customary patience to the echnicalities convoked by the Spauards with their castomary shrewaness and persisten y against every proposal naking for the dismemberment of their empire. Larkness had come on and the liveried attendants mobilized by the French authorities had placed a iny lamp at the elbow of each comnissioner. Senator Frye, whose unquibbing excites the astonishment of ne panetihous Castilliaus, had staked nome, his patience exhausted.

The burden of the Spanish arguments was that matters outs de the bare cession and evacuation of the conquered territory, which the Americans proposed to cover by the treaty, were beoud the legitimate and customary scope of a peace treaty. Behind this u.wark sen ir Moutero Rios, president of the Spanisa commission, fortified nimself, bombarding his opponents with a supply of arguments and precedents which inspired the freely ex-I toally Judge Lay summarized the American position in the foregoing memorable u terance. It was given and taken in good spirit, and from that moment the proceedings were entirely

the session accomplished much. Eight open questions were canvassed, seven being practically settled without noteworthy friction.

The commissioners decline to say what conclusion was reached, but the barga n for a coaling station in the Carolines was not cemented, and, according to present prospects, it is likely to 1a l. The temper of the Americans in oner for an island. You take or leave it.

The Spaniards seem disposed to

leave it. The Americans do not regard it as a prize which they can demand as one of the natural fruits of the war, while the whose policy of the Spaniards is to confine the negotiations as narrowly as possible to the letter of the protocol signed in washington, and to exclude all extraneous matters. The result of this pol.cy may be the leaving of many details involved in the chauge of sovereiguty over the various possessions to settlement by the regular diplomatic processes when normal relations between the governments have been re-

samed. Washington, Dec. 6.—The impression prevails here that the results or the negotiations at Paris will be empodied in two or more treaties, ins and of o e. There will be one actual peace treaty, embodying nothing more than the protocol points relating to the rel nquishment of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba and the Spanish West Indies, Guam and the Philippines, with the single except on of the proviso for the

re.ease of prisoners. All the other matters, those relating to the renewal of the commercial treaties, the acquisit on of cable and coaling stations and in fact all those extraneous matters that have been mentioned as likely to be incorporated in the peace treaty will form the subject of a special treaty. This course is likely to be adopted in order to hasten the conclusion of peace, for which there is Duryea. a great necessity, if for no other reason than to secure the release of prisoners and the restoration or trade between Spain and the United states.

Six Day Bicycle Race.

Boston has broken the only record up tield, resigned.

bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. He now holds the world's record for continuous riding. He left his wheel at 4: 0 o'clock Monday afternoons. having ridden 314 miles and 8 laps in 16 hours and 10 minutes without dismount ng. beating last year's record of 272 miles, made be Stephane.

TROOPS IN THE TROPICS.

Officers to Go to Jamaica to Study the British System of Caring For Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. - Lieutenant Colonel R. M. O'Reilly, chief surgeon, and Leatenant Weston will start in a day or two on the hospital steamer Day State from New York for Kingston, Jamaica, to make a thorough investigation of the British method of caring for troops in tropical climates. Surgeon O'Reilly is to be the chief surgeon at Havana under the temporary occupation.

Upon the completion of the investigation at Kingston, Dr. O'hedly will proceed to Santiago to land some medical supplies for the depar ment and thence repair to Mavana, where the Bay State will rentain under Dr. O'Reilly's orders for permanent duty. This vessel has been parchased by the government irom the state of Massachusetts and is equipped as hospital and relief ship.

The big hospital ship Missouri is now ! ready for sea and Surgeon General picernborg has given orders for her to proceed to Savanuah to take on an admittonal quantity of medical supplies! and then to go to Havana. She will, remain in Havana harbor as a floating hosp.tal and depot and supply ship.

NEARLY ALL FOR ANNEXATION.

Significant Speeches at a Banquet In S utiago.

SANTIAO DE CUBA, Dec. 4.—(Delayed in transmission.)-Robert B. Porter, the special co.nmissioner of the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico, gave a fa.ewell luncheon at the Venus cafe today, at which 25 guests were present, inc.uding representatives of the army and the navy, commercial and mining industries, etc., and the British and French consals.

The anair was not intended to be anything more than a social gathering. but the party speeches made it apparent that 2; of the guests were in favor of Cuba being annexed to the United States.

Americans and Spanish Fought.

HAVANA, Dec. 4 .- (Delayed in transmission.)-A dispute occurred the safternoon in a low re-ort on Egido street between two discharged colored teamsters of the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., and two Spanish artiflery soldiers. Blows were exchanged and these were followed by pistol shots, one of the Spanish soldiers being seriously woundd. One of the colored men, named Campbell, was arrested. His companion escaped.

Police Wounded soldiers.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Dec. 4.-(Delayed in transmission.)-In a disturbance here on Saturday a native policeman shot at some United States soldiers and wounded two Kentuckians. As it was feared the soldiers would retaliate the regiment was confined to quarters, the native police were withdrawn from daty and double patrols of regulars were detailed to police the

Soldier Died in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. - General Brooke reported from San Juan the death of W. A. Lennox, Company B, First engineers, of typhoid Saturday. There were no deaths Sunday.

Troops Sailed For Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—The transport Minnewaska, with the 'I wo Hundred and econd New York on board, sailed for Pinar del R.o.

DELLENBAUGH ON THE CENCH.

Declared He Could Prove His Innocence Biandin to Be Fired.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6 .- Judge F. E. Dellenbaugh, against whom charges were made by the bar association on Saturday, in connection with the disbarment proceedings against State Sen ator Burke, was on the bench, as usual, in his court. Before opening court, Judge Delleabaugh stated that he could prove his innocence before any tribunal, and that he would demand an investiga-

tion. It is understood that charges against Judge Blandin will be filed with the bur association shortly, for standering Judges Ong and Dissette.

It is stated that as soon as the bar assoc.ation acts on the Burke verd.ct the charges against Judge Blandin will be placed in the hands of the grievance committee.

Reward For Murderers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 6. - The county commissioners at a meeting doc ded to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of ex-Postmaster M. F. Corcoran of

A Pittsburger Appointed.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 6.—Governor Hastings appointed William Withrow of Pittsburg a trustee of the state institution for feeble minded at Poik, Venango New York, Dec. 6.—Frank Waller of county, vice Alex E. Patton of Clear-

Government Expenses Estimated For 1899 and 1900.

MILLIONS FOR THE MILITARY.

A Great Sum Also For the Naval Establishmen -Over \$12,000,000 Asked For Fortifications and Other Works of Defense - R.ver Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In confermity with the requirements of law, the secrecary of the treasury transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1:00, as furnished by the several executive departments. These estimates, including permanent annual appropriations, aggreg de \$595,048,378, as against \$803,-8,0,013, the amount of the appropriations, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, for the uscal year 1809, and and \$462,017,805, the amount of the estimat's for 1890. Following is the total recapituation, cents omitted:

recapitum der	ics omittee
	Es.ima.es
	tor 1903.
Legislative	4.570,935
Executive	24, 08 113
Ju-leial	7.7,8.0
Foreign intercourse.	1,85.,023
Midary	140,119,401
Naval	04,114, 102
Ingian allairs	7,000,5.0
Pensions	145, 4, 833
Fuolic works	56,027,060
Lostal serv.ce	4,260,838
Miscellaneous	8,014,203
Fermanent annual	
appropriations	123,678,220
mbbr of reservoir	

tor tous \$ 4.4 5,533 25,025,484 CS1,620 1,80,429 24,62 ,348 20, 29 589 7, 70,617 141, .07,700 73,364, 84 5,048,1.2 15,107,402

Estimates

Grand totals......\$595.048 578 The appropriation tor the military establishment for the fiscal year 1839 amounted to \$237,841,4.6, and for the naval escablishment, \$10.,810,468. For the military establishment, estimates for the year 1.00 covering the more im, ortant items together with the increase in each item over the estimate for 1899, are given as follows: Contingencies of the army, \$4.0,000, increase, \$432,000; pay and traveling expenses of the army, \$55,430,909, increase, \$11,-445,842; subs stence of the army, \$17,-682,437, increase about \$10,000,000; regular supplies quartermaster's depariment, \$14,000,000, increase, \$12,-000,000; incidental expenses quartermaster's department, \$5,500,050, increase, \$3,300,000, transportation of the army and supplies, \$29,013,875, in rease about \$27,500,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$14,744,431, increase about \$15,000,000; barracks and quariers, \$2,000,000, increase, \$1,.50,-000; medical and hospital department, \$2,100,200, nucrease, \$1,975.000; oranance, ordnance stores and supplies, \$1,-700,000, increase, \$1,100,000; manufacture of arms, \$300,000, increa e. \$200,000.

For the naval establishment the fellowing are the principal items: ray of the navy, \$13,226,440, increase about \$4,500,000; increase of the navy, \$10,-192,403, increase about \$1,700,000; outfits for naval appentices, bureau of navigation, \$112,500, increase \$78,750; maintenance naval training statious, Yerba Buena Island, Cal., \$50,000 (new); ordnance and ordnance stores, \$1,875,000, merease \$864,000; equipment of ves els, \$4,225,480, increase \$.41,841; provisions, \$3,000,000, increase \$1,595,000; construc-\$500,000; repairs to U. S. S. Constitution, \$150,000.

Am ug tue war department estimates are these: For improvements at Rock Island arsenal, Ilis., \$225,860; for gan and mortar ba teries, \$4,410,000; s.tes for fortincations and sea coast defenses, \$500,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, \$100,000; for armament of fortifications, \$1,0/1,9.8. The total amount asked for for incations and other works of decense is \$12,155,158.

The total amount asked for continuing or completing improvements of rivers and harbors 18 \$-8,523,778.

Among the items are: Ohio river, dams below Pittsburg, \$497,500; general improvement Onio river, \$500,000: harbor at Ashtabala, U., \$100,000; harbor at Conneau, O., \$150,-000; harbor at Fairport, O., \$150,000; harbor at Sandusky, O., \$100,0w; harber at Toledo, \$150,509.

War Debate Likely Soon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-An early debate on war questions is expected in the house of representatives, in connection with the deficiency appropriat on bill, which is devoted exclusively to items for the army and navy.

To Protect Foreigners In China.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The secretary of state has received a copy of a dec. ee recently issued by the empress of China, having for its object the better protection of foreign residents in that country.

A Student Suic ded.

LEBANON, Pa., Dec. 6 .- Harry S. Irvine of Glen Rock, York county, Pa., a preparatory student at Albright coilege and a son of Rev. A. H. Irvine, presiding e der of the Baltimore district of the United Evangelical church, committed suicide. Cause not known.

Meikl-john Not a Candidate,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is not a candidate for the United States senate from Ne, braska.

OUR SHOES

Are just what we say they are.

Men's satin calf, coin toe, lace or congress, at

98c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ladies' vici kid, coin toe, lace and button, at

98c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

We have these in all sizes and widths, and will save you 25 to 50c or return money.

W. H. GASS, 220 DIAMOND,

P. S.-Remember our repairing dept.; quickest and best in city, by J. House.

PENCIL IN HER MOUTH

A Little Daughter Suffered a Painful Accident.

IT ENTERED BELOW HER CHIN

And Passing Through the Roof of Her Mouth Entered the Nostri', Causing Her Intense Agony Until a Physician Arrived and Cut It Out-Fell While Playing.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. White, East End, yesterday met with a very painful, though not serious acci-

The child had obtained a slate pencil and was playing with it when she slipped and fell and the slate pencil. which she had in her hand, entered a point under her chin and passed through the roof of her mouth into her nostrils, inflicting a very painful wound.

Physicians were summoned, but the pencil had broken off and could not be extracted without being cut out. No serious results are expected from the accident although the child will have a very sore face for several days.

THE GIBNEYS

the Grand.

The Gibney company opened a week's engagement at the Grand last evening. the house being packed with an interested audience.

The company presented "Angie, the Country Girl," and showed a marked improvement over the performances given here last season. A leading feature of the evening's entertainment was made up of excellently rendered specialties.

The play tonight is the "Black Flag." "Her Husband's Sin" will be presented next Friday evening.

JOINED HIS CORPS.

George H. Marshall Left Today For Knoxville.

George H. Marshall, a member of the hospital corps of the United States army, who was granted a 15 day furlough recently to come to this city and attend the funeral of his mother, left last night for Knoxville, Tenn. He expects to go to Cuba within a few weeks.

Marshall is well known in this place, being a brother of Frank B. Marshall, of East End. Before the war he was physical director in the Young Men's Christian association of Hamilton.

RETURNING TO CUBA.

John B. Hoefgen Will Leave New York Next Saturday.

John B. Hoefgen, of the street railway company, will sail from New York next Saturday for Cuba.

Mr. Hoefgen was here for a few days, looking after business matters, but was called east yesterday. He will go to Havana where a company, of which he is a member, is preparing to build an electric road. Mr. Hoefgen is one of the leaders in the enterprise.

Special Invitation.

To all of our customers and friends:

Any one wishing to give special orders for any kind of books for Christmas presents, our agent, Mr. Charles Johnson, representing the largest book house in the United States, will be at our store Thursday, December 8, and will be glad to take your order for such books as you may want.

Remember the date, December 8. W. A. HILL 5 and 10.

Adler's gloves, complete line of winter gloves, for sale at JOSEPH BROS.

HISTORY OF WAR.

The President Covered Events In His Message.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT

It Will Continue Until Congress Solves Governmental Problems.

KIND PROVIDENCE RECOGNIZED.

The President Expresses Thankfulness For His Blessing During the Recent Hostilities - Peace Negotiations Not Completed, but Will Be Made the Subject of a Spec al Message Later On. Currency Reform N. eded - Declared For Maintenance of the Gold Standard. The Nation's Finances - Recommendations For Increase In Army and Navy, Made by Secretaries Alger and Long, Endorsed - Annexation of Hawaii. Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The president's message to congress opened as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Notwithstanding the add d burd ns rendered necessary by the war our peo, le are in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors, the finances of the government have been successfully administered and the credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained to the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the traterral bonds between every section

of the country.

A review of the relation of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, in this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultima e determina ion by arms and involving far-leaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the con-

Spain Was Given a Good Chance.

In my last annual message very full con sideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Culan insurrection as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views Opened With a Splendid Performance at therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme grav ty of the situation ting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissible, the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recognition of the independence of Cuba. neutral intervention to end the war by inposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and forcible annexa-tion of the island-1 conclude lit was honest v due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevocably committed.

Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans which it was confidently asserted would be efficaious to reme ty the evils so deeply effecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as we las to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of hu-

Mortality Frightfully Increased.

By the end of December the mortality among them had trightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over 40 per cent from the time General Weyier's decree of reconcentration was enforced. With the acquiescense of the Spanish authorities a scheme was adopted for relief by the charitable in contributions raised in this country and distributed, under the direction of the consul general and the several consuls, by noble and earnest individual effort through the organized agencies of the American Red Cross. Thousands of lives were thus saved, but, many thousands more were inaccessible to such such forms of aid. At this juncture, on the 15th of Febru-

ary last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national enaracter that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous , ee already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed, by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

Millions For National Defense.

All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that It needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almose unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both nouses, on the 9th of March, appropriating \$.0,000,000 'for the national defense

and for such and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the his retion of the p.esident." That this act of provision came non; too soon was dis load when the application of the fund was undertaken. Our chasts were practically unde ended. Our navy needed larg lovisi h for in reased ammunition and supplies, and even numbers to cope with iny, ucden attack from the navy of Span, which comp ised in dern vessels of the hig.est type of continental perf ction. our army also required enlargement of men and munitions. It is sufficient to say that the outbook of the war, when it aid come, found our nation not "nprepared to meet ti e connet.

In view of all this the congress was asked to an horize and empower the pres ident to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba, and to se ur in the island the e-tablishment of a stable go e nment, apable of mainthining order and observing its international onligitions, insuring peace and tranquility, and the security of its chizens as will as our own, and for the ac compl shment of the e ends to use the m litary and naval forces of the United States as might be necessary; with added authorizy to continue generous re.i.f to the starving people of Cuba.

Action Taken by Congress.

The response of the congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that islan :- a proposi tion which failed of adoption-the con gress, a ter conference, on the 13th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate and 311 to 6 in the house of representaives, pass d the memorable joint resolution declaring:

First-That the people of the island of Cuba are, and or right ought to be, free

and independent. Se on 1-That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United ! tates does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the i-land of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuoa and Cuban waters

Third-Tr ttl president of the United States be, all the nereby is directed and empowered to not the entire land and na variorces of the United States, and to call in o the actual service of the United States the minitia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth-That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise any sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacincation thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the

island to its people. This resolution was approved by the executive on the next day, April 20. A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith an nounced that his continuance in Wash ington had thereby become impossible, and asked for his passports, which were given him. He thereupon withdrew from Washington, leaving the protection of Spanish interests in the United States to the French ambassador and the Austra Hungarian minister. S.multaneously with its communication to the Spanish minister here, General Woodford, the American minister at Madrid, was telegraphed confirmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communicate it to the government of Spain.

After the instruction reached General Woodford on the morning of April 21, but before he could present it the Spanish minister of state notified him that upon the president's approval of the joint resolution the Madrid government, regarding the act as "equiquient to an evident decla tion of war," had ordered its minister in had ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries and ceasing all official communication between their respective representatives. General Woodford thereupon demanded his passports and quitted Madrid the same day.

Spain having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of relations which attends a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolution were at once used by me to meet the enla: ged contingency of actual war between sovereign states. In April 22 I proclaimed a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahai Hondo and the port of Cientuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and on the 23d I called for volunteers to execute the purpose of the resolution. By my message of April 25 the congress was informed of the situation, and I recommended formal declaration of the existence of 'a state of war between the United States and Spain. The congress accordingly voted on the same day the act approved April 25, 1898, declaring the existence of such war from and including the 21st day of April, and re-enacted the provision of the resolution of April 20, directing the president to use all the armed forces of the nation to carry that act

The response to the initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant and complete, as was also the result of the second call of May 25 for 75,000 additional volunteers. The ranks of the regular army were increased to the limits provided by the act of April 26. The enlisted force of the navy on Aug. 15, when it reached its maximum, numbered 24,123 men and apprentices. One hundred and three vessels were added to the navy by purchase, one was presented to the government, one leased, and the four vesseis of the International Navigs tion companyy, the St. Paul, St. Louis, N. York and Paris, were chartered. In additi to these, the revenue cutters and lighthoutenders were turned over to the novy depart ment and became temporarily a part of the Effective Naval Fighting Force.

The maximum effective fighting force of the navy during the war, separated into classes,

was as follows:

Four battleships of the first class, 1 battle ship of the second class, 2 armored cruisers, 6 coast defense monitors, 1 armored ram, 12 protected cruisers, 3 unprotected cruisers, 18 gunboats, 1 dynamite cruiser, 11 torpedoboats, 14 vessels of the old navy, including monitors. Auxiliary navy: Eleven anxiliary cruisers, 28 converted yachts, 27 converted tugs, 19 converted colliers, 15 revenue cutters, 4 lighthouse tenders and 19 miscellaneous vessels.

Much alarm was felt along our entire Atlantic seaboard lest some attack might be made by the enemy. Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injury to our great cities lying along the coast. Temporary garrisons were provided, drawn from the state militia; infantry and light batteries were drawn from the volunteer force. About 12,000 troops were thus employed. The coast signal service was established for observing the approach of an enemy's ships to the coast of the United States, and the lifesaving and lighthouse services co-operated, which enabled the navy department to have all portions of the

At antic coast, from Maine to Texas, under ob-

servation. The aux liary navy was created under the author ty of congress and was officered and manned by the naval milit a of the several states. This organization pairciled the coast and performed the duty of a second line of de-

Mines F r Coast Defense.

Under the direction of the chief of engineers abmarine mines were placed at the most exposed points. Before the outbreak of the war p rmanent mining case mates and cable galleries had been constructed at nearly all important harbors. Most of the torpelo mate rial was not to be found in the market, and had to be specially manufactured. Under date of April 19 district officers were directed to take all preliminary measures, short of the actual attaching of the loaded mines to the cables, and on A ril 22 telegraphic orders were issued to place the loaded mines in posi

The aggregate number of mines placed was 1.53), at the principal harbors from Maine to Cul fornia. Preparations were also made for the planting of mines at certain other harpors, but owing to the early destruction of the spanish fleet these mines were not placed.

The signat corps was promptly organised, and performed service of the most difficult and important character. The operations during the war covered the electrical connection of all coast fortifications, the establishment of telephonic and telegraphic facilities for the camps at Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico. There were constructed 330 miles of line at ten great cam is, thus facilitating military movements from those points in a manner heretofore unknown in military administration. Feld telegraph lines were established and ma ntaine I under the enemy's fire at Manila, and later the Manila-Hongkong cable was reopened.

In Port) Riss cable communications were opened over a discontinued route and on land the headquarters of the commanding officer was kept in telegraphic and telephonic communication with the division commanders on four different lines of operations.

There was placed in Cuban waters a completery outfitted cable ship, with war cables and cable gear, suitable both for the destruction of communications belonging to the enemy and the establishment of our own. Two ocean cables were destroyed under the enemy's batteries at santiago. The day previous to the landing of Gen. Shafter's corps at Caimanera. within 2 miles of the landing place, cable communications were es ablished and a cable station opened giving direct communication with the government at Washington. This service was invaluable to the executive in directing the operations of the army and navy. With a total force of 1,20% the loss was by disease in camp and field, officers and men included, only

The national defense fund of \$5),00),000, was expended in large part by the army and navy, and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in the reports of the several secretaries It was a most timely appropriation, enabling the government to strengthen its defenses and make preparations greatly needed in case of

This fund being inadequate to the require ments of equipment and for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of congress provided the means in the war revenue act of June 13, authorizing a s per cent popular loan of \$400, U.J., OJ and by levying additional imposts and taxes.

Of the authorized loan, \$200,000,000 were offered and promptly taken, the subscriptions so far exceeding the call as to cover it many times over, while, preference being given to the smaller bids, no single allotment exceeded \$5,099. This was a most encouraging and signincants result. showing the vast resources of the nation and the determination of the peo ple to uphoid their country's honor.

History of the Extraordinary War.

It is not withing the province of this mes sage to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its more salient features is appropriate. The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnaissance in force a Matanzas, shelled the harbor forts and demolished several new works in construction.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hongkong. Upon the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued and the customary 24 hours' notice being given, it repaired to Mirs bay, near Hongkong, whence it proceeded to the Phinippine islands under telegraphed orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Maniia. At daybreak on May 1, the American force entered Manila bay and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish navai power in the Facific ocean and completely controlling the bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded only numbering seven, while not a vessel was materially injured. For this gallant achievement the congress, upon my recommendation, fitly bestowed upon the actors preferment and substantial reward.

Reinforcements to Manila.

Reinforcements were hurried to Manila under the command of Major General Merritt and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpiess before our guns.

On May 7 the government was advised officially of the victory at Manila, and at once inquired of the commander of our fleet what troops would be required. The information was received on May 15, and the first army expedition sailed May 25, and arrived off Manila June 30. Other expeditions soon followed, the total force consisting of 641 officers and 15,058

Only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city, and therewith the ab solute military occupancy of the whole group. The insurgents meanwhile had resumed the active nostilities suspended by the uncompleted truce of December, 1897. Their forces invested Mantla from the northern and eastern side, but were constrained by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt from attempting an as sault. It was fitting that whatever was to be done in the way of decisive operations in that quarter should be accomplished by the strong arm of the United States alone.

Death of Ensign Bagley.

Fo'lowing the comprehensive scheme of general attack, powerful forces were assembled at various points on our coast to invade Cuba and Porto Rico. Meanwhile naval demonstrations were made at several exposed points. On May II the cruiser Wilmington and torpedoboat. Winslow were unsuccessful in an attempt to silence the batteries at Cardenas, a gallant ensign, Worth Bagley, and four sea-

Meanwhile the Spanish naval preparations had been pushed with great vigor. A power ful squadron under Admiral Cevera, which had assembled at the Cape Verde islands be fore the outbreak of hostilities, had crossed the ocean, and by its erratic movements in the Caribbean sea delayed our military plans For a while baffling the pursuit of our fleets. time fears were felt lest the ship Marietta, nearing home after a long vovage from San

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.



time when baby is expected few women do all thev should to insure b the little one's constitutional strength and vigor. No mother wants to have

a puny. weakly, sickly baby yet unless she hersel? is entirely healthy in the special, delicate structure which makes motherhood possible, the baby is certain to suffer in some way for her weakness or neglect.

The surest way to avoid this is for the mother to reinforce her own strength by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during the time of anticipation. will make her perfectly healthy. It will lighten and brighten the time of waiting. It will make the ordeal of motherhood absolutely safe and comparatively free from pain and will insure a strong, healthy constitution for the baby.

Mrs. Nannie J. Taylor, of Lovelace, Hill Co. Texas, says: "I am the mother of eight childern. I suffered from female weakness. I tried physicians with no avail. When I last became with child I saw the advertisement of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I bought two bottles and took according to directions. When baby was born I had a very easy time and have not suffered one hour since, from female weakness. Baby is as fat and healthy as can be."

Prospective mothers should send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which will be sent free on receipt of 21 one cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy.

Stories of the Street.

East Liverpool People Are Talking About It on Every Corner.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public. But you can't keep it us out, and every time a man is fooled and other skeptic is made. Skepticism is allowable when reading in a home newspaper about some incident occurring in San Francisco or Iowa, but the circum. stances are entirely different when it refers to some one right here at home, friends and neighbors, people you know, whom you can see and with whom you talk it over. This is the kind of evidence at the back of Doan's Kidney Pillshome statements by home people and the astonishing local work they have been doing has caused more talk among our citizens than the doings of any other modern wonder. Read the followings Veterinary Surgeon Green says:

"While attending a sick horse belonging to Mr. G. H. Gardner, of 168 Jackson street, he remarked to me that the horse seemed to be in pain. I replied that ! was the sicker of the two, as I could, at the time, scarcely straighten up with my back from lameness, weakness and severe pain. He asked me what my symptoms were and I explained to him that I had suffered for a number of years from my kidneys, that I had attacks at times when nothing helped me and it was agony for me to get around, but that I could not endure idleness. The secretions from the kidneys were very high colored and aciduous, that I had spells of dizziness, when I would see black specks floating before my eyes and felt generally broken up. He looked up and said that he had the very thing needed to cure me in the house-Doan's Kidney Pills. He went into the house and brought me out eight pills. I took them with me and used them two at a dose. The effect was astonishing to me. I felt it almost at once, and went to the W. & W. Pharmacv and bought a box and took them. The encourage ment held out to me by the first eight pills was not mythical, as by their continued use the improvement continued, and I consider no expression of praise too strong for Doan's Kidney Pills; in short, they are Ne Plus Ultra. I am 68 years of age and have no hope of ever being permanently cured, as my trouble has become chronic, but this I do know, Doan's Kidney Pilis are the best reme dy for the kidneys that has ever been placed before the people of this country, Trouble with the kidneys occurs and recurs periodically, and any remedy that will ward off an attack or tide the victim over it so easily as Doan's Kidney Pills does deserve the support of the public.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Mailed to any address on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sola agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.



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IS YOUR HEED CLEAR? Do you your blood? You can have your blood? You can have
these and renewed vitality
by taking a dose of Parago
Tea b fore retiring. Costipation Cured. 22 ct.
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All druggists. Send 2 centering for sample. H.
PRIL & CO. Cleveland.

BOUND DAVY TO COURT

Mayor Bough Has Faith In the Charge of Burglary.

MUCH EVIDENCE BROUGHT OUT

In the Endeavor to Show the Colored Lad Guilty of Entering the Balentine Boarding House With Evil Intent--Could Not

The case of David Brown, charged with burglary, was heard before Mayor Bough this morning. Mrs. Balentu e was the first witness called. She said

"Brown was in the house twice on the night of Dec. 3 My daughter saw him. and she came to me and told me he was there. He asked me about an old hourder, and when I rold him such a party was not in the house he left. He came back soon afterward. I found him in a room. fambling among some clothes. The front door was shut. I had no trouble in identifying Brown. and when I saw him the second time I threw a clock at him. It stopped at 11:40 and has not run since. When I saw him I hollowed like a fool, and should have hit him with a poker. What he was doing in the room I do not know."

Grace Balentine, daughter of Mrs. Balentine, said she saw Brown in the doorway. "[asked him what he wanted and he asked for Homer Fairfax. I told my mother, and she came and told him he was not there. He went away and eame back again, and when I was going in the room to eat some ice cream I ran against Brown. He was looking back of a curtain when I saw him. I do not know what he was after I went into the kitchen and he followed me. I then called my mother, who screamed "

Abraham Burnett, a boarder at the Bilentine house, said : "It was 11 o'clock when I reached the house, and Mrs Balentine commenced to tell of Dive Brown being in the house. Shortly afterward she heard footsteps in the place. and as no one was heard to go unstairs Mrs Balentine said some one is in the room,' pointing to the parlor She went in and the door closed. I heard a scream, but saw no one in the room when I entered it. I went out the rear floor and saw a man run across the I pursued him, but did not earch him. He was small and dark in color. He wore a gray coat and am positive he was wearing no hat "

John Forbes said : "I was in the sitting room and Mrs. Bilentine said Dave Brown was in asking for an old boarder. I heard a faint footstep on the porch shortly afterward. Mrs Balestine went in the parlor and I heard a scream I saw Mr. Bennet go after a young fellow and recognized him as Dive Brown. I have known him for 10 years."

Allie Reynolds testified to the story

told by the two preceding witnesses. David Brown, the defendant stated that at 10 o'clock he was at a restaurant in Sixth street, and from there started for Dickey's livery stable. "On my way there I met a man who gave me 10 cents and asked me where Homer Fairfax was. I went to the Bulentine house, and nock at Manila The other is the wife as the door was open I went in, and met of William A Heushill, a San Francis Grace Bilentine. I asked about the man, co lawyer, and they will be chaperoned and finding no one was there I went in Washington by Mrs. Humphrey, a back to Sixth street to find the man who third sister, the wife of an American asked me to go to the home. I failed planter and banker at Honolulu. to find him, and met another man and he asked me if Blanche Balentine was in the house and if she was to go back and tell her that Sam Dickey enterprise and business ability to make would be in the city within a few weeks and that he wanted to see her. I went back and went in the house, and heard a scream. I ran out and went across the street. I went in the house as any one else would, and the door was open about three inches when I went in the second time."

Mrs. Brown, mother of the accused' anid: "I waited until 12:20 o'clock for Dave to come home to change his clothes. I thought something wrong when he did not come home for breakfast, and went uptown to find out where he was. I went to Dickey's stable and found that he was in jail. I asked Mrs. Balentine what was the matter. She fold me Dave took nothing and broke no doors, but that he was sent there by two other parties. I asked Dave who sent him, but he could not tell me their Rames. Mrs. Balentine told me some Parties were at the bottom of the matter."

Attorney Hill, for the defense, made a short plea in behalf of his client, and after he had finished Reverend Carson his seven daughters Their mother was tes upon the good character of the defendant. Mrs. Brown also spoke for her son, but the mayor bound him over the spoke for and a native Kanaka woman, so that they represent a curious mixture of the development of

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT

Open Every Evening During December Beginning TONIGHT.

HOLIDAY LINENS.

Opened up today one of the finest lines of fine white Towels it has ever been our privilege to offer the trade. They came in hemstitched and fringed, and are priced at 250, 500, 750 and \$1 each. Hemstitched linen cloths, 21 yards long, with I dozen napkins to match, at \$5, \$6.50 and \$9 a set.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.

Now ready for your inspection and purchase. Our lines of silver novelties, bric-a-brac, Medallions and books. Stock not altogether complete vet, but nearer completion every day. Dolls, toys and chinaware will be opened up and in stock by Saturday.

Kid Gloves, Kid and Silk Mittens.

Received this week a very large shipment of ladies' kid gloves, priced at \$1. \$1.50 and \$1.85 a pair. Ladies' kid mittens priced at 50c, \$1 and \$1.25 a pair. Ladies' silk mittens priced at 50c, 63c, \$1 and 1.25 a pair. Misses' kid mittens priced at 390, 500 and \$1 a pair. Men's kid gioves, silk lined, priced at \$1.25 a pair, and wool mitts in ladies' and children's, priced at from 10c to 50c a pair.

SPECIAL DRIVES.

We are offering this week some great values in blankets and comforts, hosiery, underwear and fascinators Our offer of one-fourth off on any ladies' tailor made suit and silk waist in the store is good until Monday evening. Children's jackets from \$1 up, and ladies' jackets from \$1.50 up. An elegant new line of fur scarfs and collarettes.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

was taken to jail.

to release him and while in the private Her grandfather was an Irish castaway office wept in a most pitiable manner.

THREE CHINESE BELLES.

the Misses Ah Fong Will Join Washington Society This Winter.

An interesting addition to Washingon society this winter will be three Misses Ah Fong, the unmarried daughers of a Chinese millionaire of Honoulu who have just finished their eduation and desire to enjoy the advantages of a winter at the capital. They have two sisters married in the United States. One is the wife of Captain Whiting of the United States navy. now commanding the monitor Monad-

Their father, Ah Fong, is in many respects the most notable man in Hawaii He was a common cooly when he came to Honolulu, but he has had the

an enormous fortune, so that he is said to be able to give \$1,000,000 to each of

to common pleas court in the sum of many personal attractions Their ances-\$3 0 Not being able to give bail Davy try is not more mixed than that of the wife of Hubert Vos, the artist, who was Young Brown pleaded with the mayor Mrs. Graham considered the most fanamed Cooney, who married a Chinese woman Their son, Mr Cooney, Jr., married a Kanaka, and Mrs Vos is one of the several children, who are remarkable for their fine looks Mr Cooney, Sr., was an ordinary plantation hand, but his son became superintendent and ifterward owner of one of the finest properties in the Hawaiian Islands. -William E Curtis in Chicago Record.

Han other Chances.

"I wouldn t have refused that young man if I'd been you," said a maiden aunt to her young and frisky niece. "I den't think I would either if I'd

been you," retorted the saucy maiden -Harper's Bazar.

"IT'S NOT MY WAY."

flow often is this heard 'It's not my way, to sreak the kindly word; I feel enough, but 'tis not well to speak, To tell my loving out it seems so weak."

How often hearts have broken Because the toving word has been unspoken. Because the smile we looked for was a frown, The hand that should uplift, but held us down

To speak the word that craving love requires. To voice approval, foster vain desires. Hearts often faint and fall out by the way Because to speak is not your way.

'It's not my way.'
Ah, well, when death shall come

And touch the best loved lips and make them Sad will it be for you if grim regret And stern remorse upon your heartstrings set

Their fingers firm. Because it is their way to torrure and to wring Then you'll remember every little thing. The smile you did not give, the word unspoken

Which might have gilded life and kept a heart Aye, then you will remember! And in blood sweat and agony will say. 'Would it had been my way To love, approve and tell it out, so meet,

FCR SALE.

For it was you that made my life complete."

-Rose Seelye Miller in Observer

FOR SALE-A new upright plane; also household furniture. Apply to 174 Sixth

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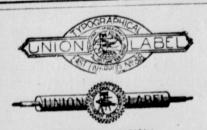
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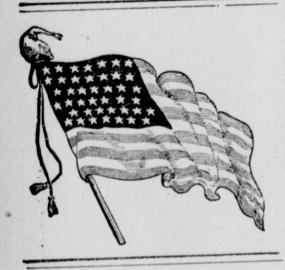
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KAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUFSDAY, DEC. 6.



All Union papers of East Liverpool are Known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Labels at the head of their columns



THE Democrats will not take kindly to General Wheeler's utterance regarding the message. He thinks it one of the noted state papers.

HON. R. W. TAYLER is in line with his constituents. "The President's message is complete in every detail. I think we should hold the Philippines and build the Nicaragua canal," he said when interviewed last night.

IF Andrew Carnegie would but devote his time to building that mansion in New York and not allow the Philippines to disturb his slumber, the country might look upon him as being as much of a success as citizen as he is iron manufacturer.

THE MESSAGE.

Clear and plain, with every subject of public importance given attention. President McKinley's message to congress is like everything he writes, a model document. It relates the history of the Spanish war from a standpoint not before given the public, and his recommendations are timely and have evidently been well considered. In dealing with our lately acquired possessions he shows much more the earnestness of the statesman than the demagogy of the politician, while the absence to tariff and money references proves that he has no desire to frighten the people and cause a break in the prosperity they now enjoy

A NUISANCE.

The small boy who can skate owned streets even in the business section of the city last night, and the resulting nuisance was pronounced. Pedestrians were everywhere bumped about as are recorded where parties were knocked down by skaters, while in Fourth street, between Washington and Broadway, many were compelled to walk in the

roadway. The authorities should take the matter in hand. East Liverpool is no longer a country village and should get away from country village practices. If there is a law governing the matter it should be enforced, and if there is none council should spend a few minutes placing one on the statute book.

AGAINST HIGH PRICED GAS.

Councilman Peach will have the hearty support of scores of property owners in the city in his crusade against the gas companies, and many others who are now paying the high price demanded for gas will earnestly wish him success.

No one objects to the corporations making a fair profit from their investments so long as they go no farther than to demand payment for what they give, but when they go down into the pockets of the people and say that payment shall be made for gas whether it is used or unused, the injustice is so apparent that every fair minded man will say the time has come to act promptly. Consumers were only a few years ago compelled to purchase expensive meters, the companies making a profit on every one sold, yet now those meters are declared useless, in a measure, and the consumer is called upon to make up the difference. There is neither justice nor good business in the new rules of the gas com-

= BAGLEY'S

FOR SALE BY YOUR GROCER.

The Bagley Co., Phone

panies, and if council does not take the matter in hand and enact such regulations as the law permits its members will not be doing their duty to the people

SHE TIED UP HIS TONGUE.

who gave them official position.

An Experiment Which Led to the Breaking of an Engagement.

I don't know why the simple fact of being in love should deprive people of the vestige of common sense with which nature, never overgenerous with that Recently Adopted and Providing That a rarest of blessings, has endowed them, but all my observation tends to confirm me in the opinion that it does. For example, a man I know is engaged to a Georgetown girl-that is, he was engaged to her up to a quarter to 10 o'clock Thursday night, week before last. He went out to call on her, andbut first I must tell you that she belongs to a Georgia family, and he is from Boston, and both of thera are exceedingly proud of their birthplace and ancestry. After a few preliminaries, said she to him:

"Oh, let's hear how fast you can say,

She sells seashells.' " So, of course, he said, "Se shells seasells" and "She shells sheshells" and "She sells shesells," and goodness only knows what, till his tongue was so tanknots. And she began to laugh, and he told her to say it herself. Then they both went at it, and midway of their sibilant mouthings somebody's temper began to get frayed at the edges. She said that Boston people speak abominably anyway, and he retorted to quoque about the Georgia dialect. From discussion of speech they came to a discus sion of manners, and things were said which it were painful to repeat. The engagement was 'broken, as I said, at 9:45 o'clock. It has staid broken ever since. The rupture bids fair to be permanent. And all this misery becausewell, because two ordinarily intelligent persons happened to be made temporarily feeble minded by mutual affection .-Washington Post.

Two Ways of a Sameness

Skeptical Patient (to faith doctor)-How do you propose to cure this pain in my chest, doctor?

you the pain is gone, and it will be

Patient-Ah, yes! Will you dine with me, doctor? You can perform the cure afterward.

Doctor-With pleasure.

Patient-Well, take this loaf of bread and rub it on your waistcoat a few times and say you have had your the people by the throat and compel dinner, and you will have had it. if the experiment is a success, we will go on with the chest cure. - London Tele-

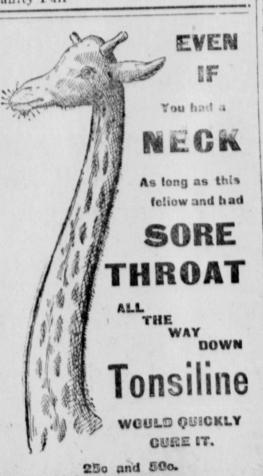
The plant known as vervain, which is not distinguished for its beauty and which grows nowadays utterly disregarded, was so sacred to the Druids that they only gathered it for their though they had no rights, and instances divinations when the great dog star arose, in order that neither sun nor moon should see the deed.

A Sure Cure.

"I've cured my husband's insomnia.

"How did you do it?"

"Pretended I was ill, and the doctor left medicine which Henry was to give me every half hour all night long."-Vanity Fair



All Druggists

THE TONSILINE OO.

CANTON, O.

Gas Companies Must Play Fair With the People.

THAT ONE DOLLAR REGULATION

Given Amount Must Be Paid Whether Gas Is Used or Not a Foot Goes Through the Meter, Must Be Withdrawn-Councilman Peach Will Take the Matter Into Council, Which Can According to the Law of Ohio and East Liverpool Regulate the Price of Gas.

When the Ohio Valley Gas company and the Bridgewater Gas company recently announced the new rules for the government of gas consumers in the city, they either forgot that the state law has something to say on that matter or they believe natural gas so necessary to the people of East Liverpool as to make them submit without a murgled up that his mouth was full of mur to anything. If coucil does its duty the corporations will find they were mistaken in both presumptions. Their effort to enforce at least one rule will be fought out to the last.

The customers of the companies number many hundreds, and there was no end of dissatisfaction when the fact became known that gas would after December 1 cost 25 cents a thousand feet, and \$1 would be the minimum charge for doing business with either company; that is anyone on the lines using less than 5,000 feet each month, would be charged the amount given for what they did use. If there was dissatisfaction with the first rule there was indignation at the last. Everywhere could sentiment against gas companies be heard until the matter has taken the form of a movement that will have an airing in council when that body meets one week Eaith Doctor-I shall pass my hands from? this evening. George Peach, over your chest a few times, then tell member from the Third ward and a man who has frequently been identified with movements having for their object the welfare of the public, is one citizen who does not believe in the new order

"I believe that neither gas companies nor any other corporations should take them to submit to unjust restrictions while there is a law to prevent it, and for that reason I shall bring this matter to the attention of council," said Mr. Peach to the News Review today.

"Now den't understand me as meaning that I am opposed to men with money invested in any legitimite enterprise making a fair profit, for I am not on that ground," he continued, "but I am opposed to anyone dealing unjustly with the public. That is what I believe the minimum charge of \$1 a month to be. The increase in rates might have been expected, for the companies know best what their product is worth, but the other rule is an imposition upon the people, and therefore demands the attention of the people's representatives, East Liverpool can secure justice I believe that law should be enforced. Coun- exactly eight pounds was born to anothcil has the power to regulate such mat- er daughter-in-law, Mrs. George F. ters, and I shall take great pleasure in calling its attention to this unjust rule at the next meeting, feeling confident that the people imposed upon will welcome interference in their behalf."

ferred puts the matter very plainly in these words, Section 2478, Revised Statutes:

"The council of any city or village, in which electric lighting companies, natural or artificial gas companies, or gas light or coke companies may be established, or into which their wires. mains or pipes may be conducted, are hereby empowered to regulate, from time to time, the price which said electric lighting, natural or artificial gas, or gas and coke companies may Don't you think your life insurance charge for electric light or for gas for premiums are a waste of money, John? lighting or fuel purposes, furnished by such companies to the citizens, public grounds and buildings, streets, lanes, your house during the dry weather, you alleys, avenues, wharves and landing have no just cause for complaint be-

CHRISTMAS PIANOS---Never were they so good, never were they so low in price, never was there a better time to buy than now. Call this week. Store open until

9 every night.

SMITH & PHILLIPS.

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, sale and certain in result. The senuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint Soutanywhere \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O. For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool,

natural or artificial gas or gas light and coke companies shall, in no event, charge more for any electric light, or natural or artificial gas furnished to such corporation or individuals, than the price specified by ordinance of such fendant's counsel protested, saying be council; and such council shall also might at least have used the word "genhave power to regulate and fix the price which companies shall charge for the rent of the meters."

The city ordinance covering the right of the Ohio Valley Gas company to lav pipes and transact business in East Liverpool was passed Jan. 14, 1886, and that giving the Bridgewater Gas company was passed Dec. 21 of the same year.

Section 9, of the Ohio Valley ordi nance is as follows: "Said city council hereby reserve the right to make such rules and regulations for the regulation of said The Ohio Valley Gas company as may be conferred upon said city conneil by laws of the state now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, and all other rights not herein expressly stipulated."

Section 1, of the Bridgewater ordinance gives the company "all the rights and privileges granted to The Ohio Valley Gas company and subject to all conditions to which the Ohio Valley Gas company is subject."

It can thus be plainly seen that the matter of regulating the price of gas in East Liverpool rests with council, and the position taken by Mr. Peach cannot be shaken. He has the law with him, and will have the support of the public if the unpopular dollar a-month regulation, gas or no gas, is enforced.

A Coincidence of Grandsons.

A strange coincidence recently occurred in the family of ex-County Commissioner George W. Cuskaden of Shelbyville, Ind. The other morning at 9 o'clock an eight pound son was born to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edmond Cusand if the law of Ohio and the law of kaden of Arcola, Ills., and at exactly the same hour and day a son weighing Cuskaden. They will be christened William J. Bryan and Fitz-Hugh Lee. -Indianapolis Sentinel.

Interesting Discovery at Rome.

A search of the vaults of the Corsini The state law to which Mr. Peach re- palace in Rome for possible anarchizt arrangements to blow up the antianarchist conforence, which is meeting in the palace, led to an interesting archæological discovery of a secret passage from the Corsini palace beneath the river Tiber to the precincts of the Farnese palace, where the French embassy is located. - Special Cable New York Sun.

Caused the First Coolness.

Mr. Newlywed (reading) - Nobody ever yet saw a dead mule.

Mrs. Newlywed (who is thinking of something else and not listening)--Boston Journal.

If you are too indolent to shingle places; and such electric lighting, cause your roof leaks when it rains

A Judicial Ruling.

During the hearing of a case at the Bloomsbury county court coursel referred to the defendant, an Oxford master of arts, as "this man," whereupon det'eman." Judge Bacon - Nonsense. That is the sort of affectation you often hear among women when they say "you ought to call me a lady " In my opinion man is a much better title than gentleman.-London Telegraph.

You Can't Hear It.

There are many sounds animals can hear which are inaudible to man. Mr. Galton, the famous authropologist, hasinvented a little whistle with an adjustable plug, by which it can be rendered more and more shrill till it ceases to give any note to our ears, yet a dog will hear it as a whistle still and answer readily its cali

SUTHERLAND SISTERS' GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP GLEANER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.



For That Bald Spot.

The time to check baldness is when it first begins to make its unwelcome appearance. The thing to check it with is

OUR HAIR TONIC.

It is a natural scalp food. It not only stops the hair from coming out, but it makes new hair grow where it has fallen out. Try it, it's only 50c a

THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper pubashed in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER, Owner and Manager.

WELLSVILLE. NO MEETING WAS HELD

Only a Few Councilmen Assembled at City Hall.

THEY LOOKED OVER THE BILLS

80 They Can Be Paid the Next Time a Sufficient Number Assembles to Transact Business-- B. F. Lowry Died In Steubenville Last Night -- VII the News,

Conneilmen Goetz. Johnston, Stevenson, Bowers and Cooper were a lonely lot at city hall last night. President Michaels was out of town, Mr. Wells could not appear until late, and Mr. Minor was in Morgantown, W. Va. It was impossible to transact business, but the finance committee went over the bills, and they are ready for the next meeting. Some important matters were discussed and the councilmen went home.

Death of B. F. Lowry.

B. F. Lowry, formerly a member of the shoe firm of Lowry & Lowry, of this place, died last night at 10 o'clock at his home in Steubenville from an attack of pneumonia.

Deceased leaves a wife to mourn his loss, and had been married but a short hear of his death. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

The News of Wellsville.

Much interest is centered on the Fogo case which is scheduled to come up in common pleas court Thursday of this week.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Hannah Saltsman will take place from the residence near Hammondsville tomorrow at 10:30. Interment will be at Somerset. Mrs. Saltsman is the mother of Leonard Saltsman, of the West End.

James Hill, father of Miss Lonie Hill, who was here in attendance at the funeral of the late Duncan Smith, left last evening for his home in Wheeling.

Attorney Will McDonald is slowly recovering from a severe attack of grip.

He is now able to be about his room. Omar Hays met with a severe acci-

dent while coupling cars. Two fingers and his thumb are very badly mashed. A joint meeting of the Home and Foreign Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church was held last even-

ing at the residence of Mrs. John Rustell. Miss Fannie Klasgye sang a solo. Mrs. D. S. Brookman and Miss ·Helen Bailey, a duette, Miss Helen Russell presided at the piano. A full program was given. There was a large attendance of the members

Allie Kirkwood has been having a series of afflictions. After suffering from several large boils and a severe abscess on his hand he began to hope for release, when the same hand showed signs of another abscess, and it has now will spend a Few Days Here In the Near broken on the outside. The seat of the other abscess was in the palm of the

Salineville and Hanover.

returned home.

ing train for Stenbenville. She expects dresses. to return home tomorrow.

The Ladies' Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold its meeting at the residence of Miss Margaret Silver this evening.

Miss Mary McPherson, of the Scotch settlement, slipped on the ice yesterday and dislocated her right shoulder. Dr. Parke was sent for and reset it.

Mrs. William Davidson lies very ill at her residence on the corner of Ninth and Main streets. A consultation of Physicians has been called but fears are located at Jeannette, Pa., has returned

entertained that she may not recover. Harry Springer left today to bring his wife home from Flushing, where she has been un dergoing treatment for the far from well, but is only able to make sellers with the journey ome.



Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Clayton Auginbaugh is under the doctors' care. He is ill with grip. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clutter,

Andrew Wilkinson left today for Scio, where he is employed in the oil business. Mrs. Wilkinson and daughter, Vashti, are visiting in New Castle,

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

Pegee Cooley Asks a Few Pertinent Questions,

By what right did a committee of our city school board, or a PART of said committee, give out certain job work to a ing establishments in East Liverpool?

How does it come that certain parties connected with our school board get job work done by W. G. Johnson & Co., Pittsburg, when we have in our city of Eist Liverpool a number of taxpayers who are interested in job and printing pavy is that it is entirely homemade establishments, said citizen taxpayers time. He was well known here, and turning out job work infinitely superior had many friends who will be pained to to that which was turned out by the own ships. They have done more than Pittsburg concern for our school board? that-they have once at least led the

> suid printing committee was not con- Lepanto and Italia and embodies exsulted at all in relation to the placing of said job printing?

Is it not a fact that members of said committee are using the funds of the school board, to a certain extent, for the pecuniary advancement of certain of this city are interested, and they The fact is that they WILL be heard, and the hearing may result in perty trickery being duly exposed.

PEGEE COOLEY.

GOOD PREMIUM

Received Today When Bids For Bonds Opened.

Rids for the sale of the \$15.000 street and culvert bonds were opened at noon by Clerk Hanley.

They were awarded to B. Lambrecht Brothers company, of Cleveland, at a premium of \$1,237. Other bids received were R. Klyboth & Co., \$1,157; W. J. Hays & Co., \$976; New First National bank, \$867; Seasongood & Mayer, \$1030; L. Kuhn, \$1180; Atlas National bank, \$1,076; First National bank, Liverpool, \$45 with accraed interest; Equitable National bank, \$1027.75.

SECRETARY KLING

Cristian association, was in Cleveland except on state occassions. Miss May Kirkwood left this morning yesterday, attending a meeting of the for a two week's visit with relatives in secretaries of this section of the state. Arrangements were made for State Secre-Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loudon, of New tary Kling and Physical Director Gilbert, Garden, visited Mrs. Hattie Kirkwood of the Cleveland association, to spend sevfrom Friday until yesterday when they eral days here in the near future when they will meet all committees of the Miss Maggie Luke left on the morn- local association and deliver several ad-

Kinsey's Dolls

Are the delight of the little ones.

Among the Travelers.

John Howard Gresham, southern representative of the Sebring Pottery company, is expected here in a few weeks. He will spend the holiday season in this city. Mr. Gresham's headquarters are at Mt. Airy, Ga.

Frank I. Simmers, traveling representative of the McKee Glass company, to his home in this place after a successful trip through the west.

Warm overcoats, lined with same ma terial as the outside of coat, are great street, who have been spending several

JOSEPH BROS'

SULD LIQUOR TO MINUTES NOT AFRAID OF MAN. Remarkable Tameness of Animals In

Consequently There Was a Settlement In Police Court.

THREE MEN HEAVILY FINED

to l'ay \$54,60 For the Part He Had In the Matter-George Wolf Also Taken.

afternoon by Officer McMillan on a charge of furnishing liquor to a minor. David Brown, colored, is named as the one who received it. Recently Brown gave Green 10 cents, and with the 15 cents he had. Green went in the saloon of William Morrow, in Sixth street, and purchased half a pint of whisky from James Walters, the bartender.

Green was given a hearing last night and pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$25 and costs, which amounted to \$29 60. He made arrangements to pay and was released.

Walters was requested to call at city hall, and when he did, a charge of sell ing liquor to minors was read to him He pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 and costs which amounted to \$54.60.

George Wolf, who lives in the western part of the city, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Grim on a charge of furnishing liquor to minors. Frank Green and Dave Brown are named in FAVORITE, without the formality of ask- the case. He pleaded guilty to the ing for bids for the same of other print. charge and was fined \$15 and costs in each case, which amounted to \$39.20. The amount was paid and Wolf was released.

There is now but one prisoner in the

Denmark's Navy Comemane. An interesting feature of the Danish Since the monitor Rolf Krake, built for them at Glasgow in the early sixties. the Danes have constructed all their way in the evolution of a type. Their How does it come that one member of Tordenskield came before the Italian

actly the same idea-the gur heavily protected, no side armor, but instead a protective deck. That idea is, however, very much exploded at the present day. -Engineer.

Will Undertake to Get His Fortune.

Alphonso Vuyls eke of Benton Harbor, Mich., received a telegram the othfriends and favorites? These are perti- er day from Paris announcing the death nent questions in which the taxpayers of an uncle who left him a fortune estimated at \$1,000,000. Mr. Vaylsteke left for France the same afternoon, takhave a right to be heard on the subject. ing an undertaker with him. - Minneapolis Tribune.

On the River.

The marks at the wharf this morning registered 7.8 feet and rising. A large stage may reach this port by tomorrow morning.

The Keystone State and Ben Hur went down last night and the Kanawha will be down tonight. The Queen City and Avalon were up today with fair trips, both of freight and passengers.

Leave your measure for a suit of clothes now at Joseph Bros.' Low price and satisfaction are our induce

Have You Seen 'Em?

What? Kinsey's doll heads. All the girls are talking about them.

Resting For the Winter.

The city flag has been moved from the box in the Diamond to the fire sta tion where it will be hung up to dry. I will not be suspended from the pole in Secretary Platts of the Young Men's the Diamond during the winter months

Kinsey's Steds

And skates beat the world. They are genuine rushers and fast gliders.

Newline of neckwear for the holidays at JOSEPH BROS.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. The tax duplicate is now at the office of George H. Owen & Co,. and will be there until Dec. 20.

PERSONAL, NEMTION.

-Mr. and Mrs. Roy Young spent the day in Rochester.

-George Schmidt, of Six h street, was in Wheeling on business today. -Miss Lou Armstrong, of Fifth street is spending a few days in East Brady

visiting friends. -Superintendent Andrews, of the street railway company, was a Pitts-

burg visitor today. -Mr. and Mrs. Adam Hill, of Third NOT AFRAID OF MAN.

the Yellowstone Park.

The slaughter of birds has almost entirely removed one of the delightful accompaniments of life in the rural east -the music of the feathered songsters. Apropos of this, it may be said that one of the most pleasant features of the drive through the Yellowstone National park is the apparent intimacy between man Frank Green Got \$25 and Costs, White and the animal and bird life in the James Walters, a Bartender, Was Asked | park. Thanks to the wise and stringent regulations, no shooting is allowed within its boundaries.

"The result," says an English tour-

ist, "is positively charming. Hundreds Frank Green was arrested yesterday of little chipmunks, with their gaudy striped backs, scampered impudently about or peered at the passing coach from the roadside The squirrel did not bolt for the nearest tree, but. nodded a welcome. All bird life treated us likewise. Even the lordly eagle hovered near, and the wild turkey stalked unconcernedly through the rank grass. We were fortunate enough to see a fine specimen of the wolf tribe. He stood, a beautiful creature, and watched us out of sight, showing only curiosity, not fear. Another time were perceived a doe and fawn grazing by the road. Not until we were within a few feet did they seek the shelter of the woods, yet not to fly. They simply moved aside. Here at least mankind was regarded as a friend-one who could be trusted. The only animal who ran away was a brown bear. He turned tail at the sight of a coaching party, yet it was quite a common thing for bears to approach close to the botels at evening to feel on the refuse thrown out. It was an after dinner relaxation for the guests to watch them feeding. They munched and disputed the choicest morsels, for the most part indifferent to the company. Only when we became inquisitive and approached too near d.d they retire, and these animals were perfectly free and unfettered in their movements. It may read like a fairy tale, but it is solid fact."-Troy Times.

MEN OF GENIUS.

Nature Likes Them Not and Invariably Crushes the Breed.

Through all time men of genius have scoffed at and have ridiculed the attempts of purse proud old "richesse" to create superior orders of manhood. Nor is this a matter for wonder. They were and are ridiculous. Yet these attempts are repeated every hour. Considering them one would suppose that wealth, titles, dignities, are talismans which insure virtue and honor and personal worth and beauty in those to whom they descend. Talismans are ridiculous, and so are titles.

Nobility is of blood and not of garters, royal sponsors and christening robes. Pedigrees, portraits and family history when truthful tell us a great deal about the nobility of a race. Titles, quarterings and patents are worthless, and the production of a great genius is in general as bad a sign as the production of a great profligate. Races that produce geniuses should be avoided.

The best is the second best-the normal. Genius, as some one (Victor Hugo, I think) has finely said, is a promontory stretching out into the ocean of the infinite. Look for the descendants of Shakespeare, Bacon, Macaulay, Wellington, Nelson, Gibbon, Swift, Voltaire, Carlyle, Bonaparte, Goldsmith, Spencer, Milton, Cromwell, Disraelito take a few names at random-and you will find that they are not, for the genius is always a transgressor of the normal-a "sport." He is never symmetrical. Such a one nature likes not, and she makes provision for the extinction of his race. - Humanitarian.

Illuminated Buoys.

Another form of beacon for mariners of smaller dimensions, but hardly less important, is the illuminated buoy These floating lamp holders, placed in an estuary where the available channel is often only a narrow one, bounded by mud or sand banks only a few feet below the surface of the water, are invaluable to shipping, Hitherto the illuminant chiefly employed has been compressed gas, necessitating a high pressure reservoir and compressing machine, y.

Mr. Wigham, whose name has long been known in connection with lighthouse apparatus, has introduced a mineral oil lamp which can be fitted to any existing buoy and will burn for a long period at very small cost. The maintenance of one form of lamp can be kept up at a cost of one penny for 24 hours, and as no compressing machinery is required this is the only expense plus the original cost of the lamp. The approach to port-such as that of Liverpool, for instance, where a ship has to enter through a long avenue of buoys -could by this invention be almost as well lighted as a city street. - Chambers' Journal.

A Happy Man of Seventy.

President Timothy Dwight of Yale, In his letter resigning the presidency, refers to his "long continued and happy life." How many men at 70 can speak in similar terms? We believe that President Dwight's salary has been in the neighborhood of \$5,000 a year, the income of a first class reporter on a New York newspaper. Certainly wealth has not been the basis of his happiness. We should venture to puess, were the question put to Mr. Dwight, that his answer Monday night, Dec. 5. York newspaper. Certainly wealth has days in Pittsburg, have returned to the should venture to guess, were the ques-

would atmonde his happiness to factors wholly independent of material circumstauces And those factors are potentially within reach of all of us .- Buftalo Enquirer

HONOR ABOVE GOLD.

An Incident Which Illustrates the French Character.

Speaking of French politics, I heard a most extraordinary story of another strange secret of contemporary life. Some years ago one might see in a restaurant at night, playing dominos quietly or conversing in tranquil tones, a gentleman named Levy. He was a man who knew more of the secret bistory of the courts of Europe than any man of his time. To get a full account of his personality and history you must spend an evening with Joe Lyons, the owner of the Trocadero and a score of other restaurants, one of the most brilliant raconteurs as well as one of the best fellows in all London. Mr. Levy was a private detective, employed whenever a task of extreme delicacy and enormous importance was on hand. He was retained by the Bank of England, among other institutions, and I have heard that his services were esteemed so valuable that he got the magnificent salary of £10,000 a year from that institution.

Well, just after the downfall of the commune Mr. Levy was intrusted with one of the most delicate and, I might say, terrible missions in his life. There were several communist refugees in London. Levy tracked them out. A man of the world, without enthusiasms, acquainted with all the seamy side of life and of man, he yet had a broad, sympathetic imagination, and he was astounded by the picture he found in the miserable den-if I remember rightly it was a stable-in which he discovered the objects of his search. These men, who but a few weeks before had the government and the revenues of the great city of Paris at their command, were engaged in making a wretched bowl of soup, which was to be the one meal-and the one meal of them allfor 24 hours. Not one penny had stuck to their palms of all the millions that were at their mercy! "These men may be madmen," he said to a friend to whom he told the story, "but, according to their lights, they are patriots!"

His wonder grew as they refused scornfully to surrender some papers which had fallen into their possession, in spite of dazzling offers of gold, which, as agent of the French government, he was authorized to offer them. They knew the horror and the terrible and appalling importance of the domestic secret in the life of a great man of which they held proofs, but they decided to keep the proofs until they thought it right or wrong to publish the story to the world. And, though they refused the gold, they never told the secret, and France and Europe were saved one of the most cruel and devastating scandals of our times. - New York Herald.

A Warm England

The extremes of outdoor temperature in England vary more than 123 degrees. The greatest heat probably on record was registered in the valley of the Medway on July 22, 1868, when the thermometer at Tonbridge stood in the shade at 100 % degrees F. Eleven years, later, in December, 1879, 55 degrees of frost were recorded at Blackadder, in Berwickshire-i. e., 23 degrees below zero F. More remarkable, however, than the heat in summer were the hot winters of 1748 and 1857 and the warm Januarys of 1877, 1884 and 1898 .-Notes and Queries.

His Only Alternative.

Little Dot was very fond of Bible stories, and one day after her mother had read the story of Lot's wife she, asked, "Mamma, what did Mr. Lot do when his wife was turned into a pillar,

"What do you think he did?" asked

"Why," replied the practical little miss, "I s'pose he went out and hunted up a fresh one." -Chicago News.

England's Greatness Due to Bathtub.

An Austrian professor, who believes in the value of hygiene, declares that England owes her supremacy over other nations to the national bathtub, and that the only sure way to outstrip England is to beat her in the use of water.

AMUSEMENTS.

EW GRAND OPERA HOUSE. J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

One Solid Week, MONDAY, Dec. 5th.

TWO - SHOWS - TWO

For 10, 20 and 30c.

The best popular priced company in Amer-The best popular priced company in America, playing nothing less than one week Stands. Every play presented our own. Dramatic people who act. Vandeville people for specialties. Illustrated Songs, Living Pictures. Change of program nightly. Special scenery, electrical effects, and cerrect costumes. Every play a production, and a high class company of eighteen, people in a continuous show. No waits—curtain up from start to finish.

AN ORDER FOR CHILD

He Must Give a Deed For Lisbon Property.

She Also Got the Custody of Her Child and \$2 a Week Alimony -- Judgm at Given For Hay--Case Against the County Commissioners Continued.

LISBON, Dec. 6 - [Special] - J. S. Minick obtained an order in common pleas court of foreclosure against Geo. H. Dyke.

Alta Votaw obtained a divorce from her husband, Leroy Votaw, on the grounds of extreme cruelty. She is given the custody of their minor child and \$2 per week alimony.

a deed to John Clank for land in Lisbon. The deed must be made within 30 days or the court will issue a decree conveying the land.

The case of L F. McLine against the county commissioners has been continued owing to illness in the family of William Lawrence, an important witness.

The case of C. H. Coleman against P. C. Hamilton was continued.

In the case of Barnet Neal against James McAllister the plaintiff secured a verdict for \$196 for hav.

A marriage license was granted Benjamin L. Andrick and Alberta Wright.

REAL ESTATE.

A Number of Transfers Recorded This Morning

LISBON, Dec. 6 -[Special]-W. H Moore has sold to Andrew McFarland. lot 12. Fredericktown, \$135; C. Wallace to Mrs. Jessie Weston, one third interest in lot 8. Lectonia, \$300; Mary Hole to Lydia Taylor, quit claim deed to 30 93 acres. West, \$1; Mary Talbott to George Mentzer, lot 20. Columbiana, \$2.000; Ida Bradshaw Reynolds to Harry Walkin, lot 2.819, Liverpool, \$375; Jas. 8 Rutledge to J. J. Doman, lot 25 n Unity, \$50; George M. Astry to P. Flickinger, lot 47. Columbiana, \$80.

WANT THEIR MONEY.

Library Directors Will Ask School Board For Their Own

The library directors will meet Friday evening and transact business of importance.

They will ask the board of education for the amount of the school tax allowed them by law. It will be spent in buying books and the general improvement of the library.

SAD FUNERAL.

Township Trustees tturied a Child Because Its l'arents Are l'oor.

The township trustees today were called upon to pay the funeral expenses of a 10-months-old child who died yesterday on a shanty boat.

The parents of the child are in destitute circumstances and were urable to bear the expenses of the funeral.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh core, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Will Elect Officers.

The Sons of Veterans will hold their regular meeting in their rooms in Fourth street this evening. The most important business to be transacted is the election of officers to serve the coming year and the hearing of the reports of those officers now serving.

Riddle lodge, Masons, will elect officers tonight.

Handkerchiefs, mufflers, umbrellas useful Xmas gifts; special line have we received at

JOSEPH BROS'.

Saw the Fight.

A number of sports from this place, who attended the prize fight at Youngs. town last night, returned to the city on the early train this morning.

HISTORY OF WAR.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.

Francisco or over 15.000 miles, might be surprised by A.mi. al Cervera's fleet, but their fortunate arrival disperied these apprenensious and sens mu h needed reinforcement. Not unen A .miral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Statisgo de Cuos, about may 1 . was MRS. VOTAW GIVEN A DIVORCE | it practicable to plan a sys.ematic naval and militiary attack upon the Antillean possessions

of Sp.ia. Several demo strations occurred on the constrot Casa and Porto Ries in preparation for the larger event. On May to the North Adantic squadron sastled san Juan de Porto Rico. On all y 5) Commodore seniey's squadron bombarded the focus guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. Neither attack had any mater.al result. It was evident that well ordered land operations were indispensable to achieve a decisive auvantage.

The Thritting Merramae Exploit.

On the night of Jane & Lieutenant Hobson, ailed by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by singing the collier Merrimas in the channel, under a fierce fi e from the shore batteries. escaping with their I vesas by a miracle, but failing into the hands of the Spaniards. It is a most gratifying thedent of the war that the M. J. Child has been ordered to give bravery of this attle band of heroes was cordiaily appreciated by the Spanish admiral, who sent a flag of truce to notify A imirai Sampson of their salety and to compliment them on their daring act. They were subsequently exenanged July 1.

By Jane i tae cutting of the last Cabin cause iso ated the island. Thereafter the invasion was vigotously prosecuted. On June l., under a h ... vy protecting fire, a la iding of Bos marines from the Ore jon, Mirotenead and Yankee was effected in Guintanamo bay, where it had been determined to establish a navai station.

General Shafter s Invasion.

The position so won was held despite desperate attempts to dislodge our forces. By June 16, add tional forces were landed and strongly u.tr ached. On June 22, the advance of the inv .ung army, under Major General Shat er, tanded at Daiquiri, about to miles east of S.ntiago. This was accomplished under great defficulties, but with marvelous dispatch. On June 13, the movement aga nst Santiago was begun. On the 24th, the first serious engagement took place, in which the First and Tenth cavalry and the First United States volunteer cavalry, General Young's brigade of General Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily. By nightfall however, ground

within five miles of Santiago was won. The a wastage was stealily increase l. On July a -evere battle took place, our forces gaining the outworks of Santiago, on the 21 El Caney and S n Juan were taken, af er a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed. The navy co-operated by shelling the town and the coast forts.

Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, July 3, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron, un ler command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours, all the Spanish ships were destroyed, two torpedobat: being sunk, an I the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Crist bal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish dmiral nd over 1.3 d men were taken prisonrs, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorabiy large, some (0) perishing. On our side, out one man was killed, on the Brooklyn. and one man seriously wound. Although our ships were repeatedly struck, not one was seriously injured. Deserved promotions has rewared the more conspicuous actors.

ith the catastrophe of Suntiago effort upon the ocean virtually ceased. A masmodic effort toward the end of June to end her Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Camara to relieve Manila, was abandoned, the expedition being recalled after it had passed through the Su-z canal.

Capitulation of Santiago.

The capitulation of Santiago followed. The city was closely besieged by land, while the entrance of our ships into the harbor cut of all relief on that side, after a truce to allow of the removal of noncorubatants, protracted negotiations continued from July 8 to July 15, when, under menace of immediate assault, the preliminaries of surrender were agreed upon. On the 17th General Shafter occupied the city. The capitulation embraced the en tire eastern end of Cuba. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendered was 22.00), all of whom were subsequently conveyed to Spain at the charge of the United States

The Invasion of Porto Rico.

With the fall of santiago the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. General Miles had previously been ass gned to organize an expedition for that purpose. Fortunately he was already at Santiago, where he had arrived on July 11 with reinforcements for General Shafter's army.

With these troops, consisting of 3,415 infantry and art liery, two companies of engineers, one company of the signal corps, General 21, having Miles left Guantanamo on July nine transports convoyed by the feet under Captain Higginson, with the Massachusettes (flagship), D.xie. Gloucester, Columbia and Yale, the two latter carrying troops. The expedition landed at Guanica. July 25, which port was entered with little opposition. Here he fleet was joined by the Annapolis and the while the Furstan and Amphitrice went to San Juan and joined the New Orleans, which was engaged in blockading that port. The major general commanding was subsequently reinforced by General Schwan's brigate of the Third army corps, by General Wilson with a part of his division, and also by General Brooke with a part of his corps, numbering in all 16,973 off ers and men.

On July 27 he entered Ponce, one of the most important ports in the island, from which he thereafter directed operations for the capture of the island.

With the exception of encounters with the enemy at Guayama, Hormigueros, Coamo and Yauco, and an attack on a force landed at Cape San Juan, there was no serious resist-The campaign was prosecuted with great vigor and by August 12 much of the island was in our possession, and the acquisition of the remain ler was only a matter of a short time. At most of the points in the island our troops were enthusfastically welcomed.

The Capture of Manila.

The 'ast scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting place. On Aug. 15, after a brief assault upon the works by the land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered unconditionally. The casnalties were c mparatively few. The total casuaties in killed and wounded

in the army during the war with Spain were: Officers killed, 25; enlisted men killed, 257; total, 280. Officers wounded, 113: enlisted men wounded, 1.464: total, 1,577. Of the navy: Killed, 17: wounded, 67: died as result of wounds, 1: invalided from service, 6; total, 91. It will be observed that while our navy was engaged in two great battles and in numerous perilons undertakings in blockade and bombardment, and more than 50,000 of our troops

were transported to distant lands and were eng. ged in asscult and sieg s and battle and many skirmish s in unfami iar territory, we lost in both arms of the service a total of 1,968 ki.led and wounded; and in the entire campaign by land and sea we did not lose a gun or a flig or a transport or a ship and with the exception of the crew of the Merrimac, not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner.

On Aug. 7, 4; days from the date of the landing of General hafter's army in Cuba and al days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States troops commenced embarkation for home, and cur entire force was returned to the United States as early as Aug. 24. They were absent from the United States only two

Praisa For the Red Cross.

In this connection it is a pleasure for me to mention in terms of cordial appreciation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross, both in relief measures preparatory to the campaign, in sanitary assistance at several of the camps of assemblage, and later, under the able and experienced leadership of the presi lent of the society Miss Clara Barton, on the fields of battle and in the hospitals at the frontier in Cabi. Working in conjunction with the government authorities and under their sanction and approval, and with the enthusiastic coop-ration of many patriotic wo nen and societies in the various states, the R d Cross has fully maintained its already high reputation for intense earnestness and ability to exercise the noble purposes of its international organization, thus justify ing the confidence and support which it has received at the hands of the American people. To the members and officers of this society. and all who ai led them in their philanthropic work, the sincere and lasting graticule of the soldiers and the public is due and is treely ac-

Thankful to Kind Providence.

In tracing these events we are constantly reminded of our obligations to the Divine Master for his watchful care over us and his safe guidance, for which the nation makes reverent acknowledgement and offers humble prayer for the continuance of his favor.

On the .6th of July M. Cambon. French ambassador, presented a communication signed by the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish minister of state, inviting the United States to state the terms upon which it would be willing to make peace. On July :0, by a communication addressed to the Duke of Almodovar and hanled to M. Cambon, the terms of this government were announced, substantially as in the protocol afterwards signed. On Aug. 13 the Spanish reply, dated Aug. 7, was handed by M. Cambon to the secretary of state. It accepted unconditionally the terms imposed as to Cuba, Porto Rico and an island of the Ladrones group, but appeared to seek to introduce inadmissable reservations in regard to our demand as to the Philippine islands.

Conceiving that discussion on this point could neither be practical nor profitable. I directed that in order to avoid misunderstanding the matter should be forthwith closed, by proposing the embodiment in a formal protocol of the terms upon which the negotiat.ons for peace were to be undertaken.

On Aug. 12, M. Cambon announced his receipt of full powers to sign the protocol so submitted. Accordingly, on the afternoon of Aug. 12, M. Cambon, as the pienipotentiary of Spain, and secretary of state as the plenipotentiary of the United States, signed a protocol providing: "Article I. Spain will relinquish all claim of

sovereignty over and title to Cuba. "Article 2. Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other isl ands now under Spanish sover-ignty in the

West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States. Articles. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the coacius on of a treaty of peace. which shall determine the control, disposition

and gevernment of the bhilippines.' The fourth article provided for the appointment of joint commissions on the part of the United States and Spain, to meet in Havana and san Juan. respectively, for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the stipulated evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish island, in the West Indies.

The fifth article provided for the appointment of not more than five commissioners on each side, to meet at Faris, not later than Oct. i, and to proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, subject to ratidcation according to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

The sixth and last article provided that upon the signa ure of the protocol hostilities between the two countries should be sus pended and that notice to that effect should be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its muitary and naval forces.

Hostilities Were Suspended.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the protocol I issued a proclamation of Aug. 12. suspending hostilities on the part of the United

On Aug. 18 the muster out of 100,000 volunteers or as near that number as was found to be practicable, was ordered.

On Dec. 1, 101 1 5 officers and men had been mustered out and discharged from the service and 9, A2 more will be mustered out by the 10th or the month. Also a corresponding number of general and general staff officers have been hono, ably discharged from the service.

The military commissions to superintend the evacuat on of Cuba, Porto Rico and the ad-

jacent islands were forthwith appointed: For Cuba, Major General James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. Major General Matthew C. Butler: for Porto Rico, Major General John B. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier General William G. Gordon, who soon afterwards met the spanish commissioners at Havan and San Juan. respectively. The Porto Rican joint commission speedily accomplished its task, and by Oct. 18 the evacuation of the island was completed. The United States flag was raised over the island at noon on that day. The administration of its affairs has been provisionally intrusted to a military governor until the congress shall otherwise prov de. The Cuban joint high commission has not yet terminated its labors. Owing to the difficulties in the way of remov n: the large numbers of Spanish troops still in Cuba, the evacuation cannot be completed before Jan. 1 next.

Peace Commissioners Named.

Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol. I appointed William R. Day, lately secretary of state: Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, senators of the United States and Whitelaw Reil, to be the peace commissioners on the part of the United States. Proceeding in due season to Paris. they there met on Oct. 1 five commissioners. similarly appointed on the part of Spain. Their negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lav a definite treary of peace before the senate with a review of the steps leading to its signature. I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which

will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discu-s on will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime and until the congress has legislated otherwise it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation, and give to the people security in life and property and en couragement under a just and beneficient

Government of Cub.

As soon as we are in posses ion of Cuba and have pacified the island it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themse.ves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our sommercial relations close and reciprocal li should be our outy to assist in every proper way to built up the waste places of the island encour ge the industry of the people, and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Caban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just. benevol at and humane government, created by the people of Cubs, capable of performing ail international obligations and which snan encourage thrift, industry, and prosperity, an. promote peace and good will among all of the inhab.tants, whatever may have been then relations in the past. Neit ier revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquing in the Island and a stable government man; urated, mintary occupation will be continued.

With the one exception of the rupture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordinatty, and the close of the eventul year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations f sovereign states adjusted or presenting reserious obstacle to a just and honorable somtion by anneable agreement.

The Lattimer Riot.

The president notes the claiming of reparation for the sufferers of the rot at Lattimer. Pa., in which 22 miners were killed and 4 wounded, 15 of the killed and 12 of the wounded being subjects of Austria-Hungary. The sheriff and deputies were acquitted. A representative of the department of justice was at the trial. A harmonious understanding is expected, notwithstanding Austrichungary again claimed reparation, in spice of the result of the trial.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaraguan canal commission has near ly completed its labors, and the results will be laid before congress. In v.ew of overtures made to Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal commission, the presi dent has not hesitated to express conviction that considerations of expediency and international policy between the several govern ments interested in the canal require the maintenance of the status quo until co gress shall pass finally upon the whole matter Nevertheless Nicaragua, as o .e of its last act. before merging into the United states of Central America, granted an optional concess on to become effective on expiration of the present grant. All these cir umstance suggest the urgency of some definite acti h by congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized, and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practica. waterway is to be realized. The constituetion of such a maritime high way is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready inter-communication between our eastern and western seaboards.

The United states has not been an ind ffer ent speciator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of the maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European power but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necess sity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in these regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment of the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene.

Annexation of Hawaii.

Pending the consideration by the senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plempotentiaries of the United States and of the repuolic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the Union was alopted by the congress and approved July 7, 1:98. I thereupon directed the United States steamship Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honorulu, and intrusted to his hands this im portant leg.slative act. to be delivered to the president of the republic of H. waii, with whom the admiral and the United States minister were authorized to make app opriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This was simply but impressively accomplished on Aug. 12 last by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole who thereupon yielded up to the representative of the government of the United States the sovereignty and the pub ic property of the Hawaiian

Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution and in the exercise of the authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the c vil. judiciary and minitary powers there tofore exercised by the officers of the government of the repubic of Hawaii should contique to be exercised by those officers until congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to my power to remove officers and to fill vacancies. The president, officers and troops of the republic hereupon took the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the adminis.rat.ve and municipal functions of the annexed terri to y until congress shall otherwise en ict.

Following the further provision of the joint resolution, I appointed the Honorables Shelby M. Cuilom of lilinois, John T. Morgan of Ala bama. Robert R. Hitt of Illino s, sanford t. Dole of Hawaii and Walter Y. Frear of Ha wai. as commissioners to confer and recom mend to congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The commissioners hav ing fulfilled the mission confided to them, their report will be laid before you at an early day

Czar's Disarmament Proposal.

Referring to the proposal of the czar of Russia for a general reduction of the great military establishments the president says: His majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this government with the principle involved in his exaited proposal and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference.

The president says that the newly accredited envoy of the United States to the Ottoman porte carries instructions looking to the dis posal of matters in controversy with Turkey for a number of years.

The Nation's Finances.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the gouernment from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, including \$64,.51,2.3 received from sale of Facific railroads, amounted to \$4,0,821,835, and its expenditures to \$44,365,532. There was collected from customs \$.49575012, and from internal revenus \$170,831,611. Our dutiab.e imports amounted to \$3.4.63,479, a decrease of \$ 3, lai, 6,0 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to \$201.414.175, a decrease from the preceding year of \$30,-24, 68. Liternal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$34,

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$9 .54. 17: on manufacture : tohumo \$83

CONTINUED ONPAGE 7.

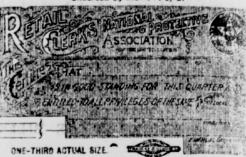
UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympa. thizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? It we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent work. ing hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

Au members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card.
Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only; oring month; named in lower left hand corner and properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

The Boot and Slive Workers union is the national head of the trade, and is a ew combin tion of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The trade-mark The above found on the sole or time, of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee

BOOT & SHOP WORKERS UNION that the same is made by union labor. Look

for the at ove design stamped in the sole of every pair of boo s or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the made breast pocket of the coal on the under side of the bulkle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an in h and a half square, and is printed on but colored paper. It splaced on every talon made has refore it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a and places it in detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his lab is may b counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

O ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breas strap of the vest, and ou, the waistband hoing of the pants

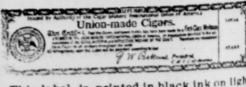
BICYCLE LAREI .

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Kule" by huying and ri ing bicycles bearing this Label. The co ors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on white and blue, on a background of bor-

nea green, t

be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't e ix it up with the U.S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a simb

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Labei, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufacture in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS. This is a full size fac-



simile of the Label of the Rakers' and Confectioners' union. printed on fine white printed on fine white paper and is pasted of paper and is pasted of each loaf of union made bread. It is a evidence that the break is made under fair an wholesome conditions

and in clean and healthy bakeshops. lowing is the confectioners'



AN OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

Has Been Received by Dr. Ogden From Dr. Probst.

IT DEALS WITH SMALLPOX

Stringent Rules Recently Adopted by the State Board of Health Are Also Forwarded, In Order that There Be No Mistakes Should the Disease Appear,

Several days ago Dr. C. B. Ogden. health officer, wrote to Secretary of the State Board C O. Probst for instrucfions in regard to the best method to prevent smallpox, and today he received the following communication:

"Smallpox has spread to many sections of the state, and there are now so many centers of infection that there is considerable danger of a general epi-

"In many places it is only possible at this time to estimate the number of cases that have occurred. This is due there for months unrecognized because of the exceedingly mild character of the disease. In most of the cases it has been taken for chickenpox, and consequently no record was made of the persons affected.

"It has been positively proven to be smallnex by the following facts:

"(a) Vaccination affords almost perfect protection against the disease.

"(h) A considerable number, in some instances entire families, who have had the disease had previously had chicken-

"(c) Adults, unless vaccinated, take the disease as readily as children.

"(d) Where the disease has prevailed to any considerable extent a greater or less number of severe, unmistakable cases of smallpox have occurred.

"While the disease so far has been, on the whole, of a very mild character, it is to be feared that it will gain in malignancy as winter comes on, and every effort should be made to stop its pro-

"Vaccination is an almost certain preventative of smallpox. It is impossible for this disease to become epidemic in a well vaccinated community. health authorities are therefore urged to use every possible means to secure general vaccination. Boards of health should offer free vaccination to those unable to pay for it, as the expense of vaccination is trifling compared with the expense of a few cases of smallpox."

The communication then calls attention to the rules adopted by the state board, published several days ago in the News Review, and gives as authority the following section under which the

state board was created: "The state board of health shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to the preservation of the life and health of the people of the state. The board shall have supreme authority in matters of quarantine, and may declare and enforce it where none exists; may modify, relax or abolish it when it has been established. The board may make special or standing orders or regulations for the prevention of the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, and for governing the receipts and conveyance of remains of deceased persons, and such other sanitary matters as admit of and may best be controlled by a universal rule. It may also make and enforce orders in local matters, when emergency exists, and the local board of health has neglected or refused to act with sufficient promptness or efficiency, or when such board had not been established as provided in this chapter, and all neceseary expenses so incurred shall be paid by the city, village or township for which services are rendered. It shall be the duty of all local boards of health, health authorities and officials, officers of state institutions, police officers, sheriffs, constables and all other officers and employes of the state, or any county, city or township thereof, to enforce such quarantine and sanitary rules and regulations as may be adopted by the state board of health, and in the event of failure or refusal on the part of any member of said boards or other officials, or persons in this section mentioned to so act, he or they shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$50 upon first conviction and upon a conviction of second offense of not less than \$100. The board shall make careful inquiry as to the cause of disease especially when contagious, infections,

Called Home by Illness.

action to control and suppress it.'

epidemic or endemic, and take prompt

Miss Ryan, who has been employed at the Thompson pottery for several months, left for Pittsburg yesterday afternoon, in response to a message advising her of her mother's illness.

A SINGING WELL.

One of Nature's Puzzles That is Located in Texas.

About three miles west of Cedar Dayou, Harris county, Tex., is a remarkable well. When it was dug, no one can tell, but it has been in exist- A Trivial Incident That Led to the ence for more than 60 years. The well is known as the "singing well."

In calm, fine weather a sound like that of an Æolian harp comes upward between the tangles of vines below. At times the sound seems nearer and clearer. Then again it recedes, as if far away, and reaches the ear very few minutes, and with great regularity

With an east wind blowing the water in the well gets very low and the mysterious musical sound very faint. A strong west wind causes the water to and clearness.

But it is just before a great norther that the old well plays its wildest visible, when he changed to the op pranks. Then for several hours the water rises to within a few feet of the top of the well and emits the weirdest, wildest noises that ever reached human ears. At such times even the water continued: drawn out with backets moans and wails as if in anguish.

to the fact that smallpox has prevailed few years ago the land on which it is located was bought by a Mr. Watkins, who, not liking the sounds that came from the well, employed two men to fill it up. They shoveled dirt into the their trading and get their mail. Some well two weeks, but it did not affect of them were pitching quoits and others the depth of water perceptibly, and they threw up the contract. From the measurements of the excavations they had made it has been calculated that the well should have been filled up a for the letters to be sorted. They bad little more than twice.

tint, and is fairly palatable. No other only two letters and that they were wells in the neighborhood show such both for Bud Johnson, a colored man, pranks as are played by the "singing well."-Fort Worth (lex.) Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

AMERICAN HUMOR.

An English Comedian Compares It With the British Article.

George Grossmith, comparing American humor with English, says: "A New York gentleman was once chaffing me about my pronunciation of certain words, and I was very much amused at it. So I said to him: 'It's our language, you know. We invented it before you were discovered.' He was a bit abashed at first. Then he said: 'That's so. Well, I think it's about time you learned to speak it.'

"It is very difficult to score off an American, and you can't play a practical joke on one at all. I've often gone, when I've had a friend with me, into some old city bank, like the Bank of England, for example-staid old as vandals. The colonel was a high place, you know. We've marched up to spirited man and didn't stand any fool the counter, and I've said quite calmly ishness, but was getting along in years to the old gentleman behind it, 'Can't now and couldn't do much but talk, so I have a brandy and soda and some sandwiches?' They've always been most polite and taken it seriously, saying, We don't keep brandy and soda and sandwiches here.' 'But you have them ordered in from outside.' 'Yes, but that of course is for ourselves,' and so on, all quite gravely and without the suspicion of a smile or the slightest quiver of the muscles of the countenance to indicate a sense that a practical joke was fooling around."

"And in America you would have fared differently?"

"Rather. I went once to the statehouse in Hartford. There was a man standing at the entrance, an official with a band around his hat, so I stepped up to him and said, 'Can you tell me if this hotel is conducted on the European plan?' He simply looked at me, and calmly said, 'Any more?' Then there was a moment's awkward pause, and I had to walk out."

Death and Birth Time.

There are a great number of curious superstitions as to the time of day when a dying person is most likely to draw his last breath, and the tide, moon and the wind have all been supposed to have some share in the matter. According to crowd had dispersed, he slid down from The British Medical Journal, Raseri, who has analyzed 25,474 cases of death and 36,515 of birth, where the exact got away and he was over his fright. time of day was noted, finds that the He said there were five men lying on maximum number of deaths occur in the bank that the Bunches had killed the early afternoon (2:07 p. m.), and before they fell. the minimum in the last hours before midnight, while the maximum number of births occur in the early hours of the | pilot gave his undivided attention for a morning, and the minimum in the moment to the wheel, when he went on: early hours of the afternoon.

of deaths are precisely those when the pulse rate and the temperature are at their highest in health, and when there an effort to exterminate the other on is a febrile exacerbation in illness.

A Very Queer Dresser.

A very queer man in the matter of dress was the late Duke of Portland. His eccentric grace always, it appears, ordered three frock coats to every suit. When the weather was hot, he wore one only, when it was a little less hot is plenty of good neighbors, and I find two, and when it was cool all three. Besides these, he always kept three greatcoats in wear, so that when winter came on he wore three frock coats something, which is not the case when and one greatcoat, as it advanced three they live alone. I have learned a good frock coats and two greatcoats, while, when there was a real frost, he turned out in all thesix. - London Correspond

TWO AGAINST A MOB.

AN OLD TIME MISSISSIPPI RIVER SHOOTING SCRAPE.

Wrecking of the Old Postoffice, and a Pitched Battle in Which Seven Men Were Slain.

"One of the worst shooting scrapes that ever happened along the Missis sippi river," began the man at the wheel, relaxing his hold on the tiller. faintly. These changes take place every which had been hard down, and permitting it to spin around with the velocity of a top, "took place out there, just above the mouth of the bayon, about 30 years ago, when they burned the old postoffice and the warehouse rise and the sound to increase in volume You can see where they stood by the piles of bricks there on the bank.'

All admitted the ruins were plainly posite side of the wheel, and after a spirited effort made to counteract the effects of an impinging current that had caused the boat to swerve from her

"The boat that I was on had got caught in the fog, and we tied up un The well is about 60 feet deep. A der the point there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and a lot of us went on shore to take a little exercise. It was on a Saturday, and a good many people had come in from the country to do shooting at a mark when we first land ed, but they quit when they saw the man carry the mail bag we had brought and went in and stood around waiting all been drinking and were pretty noisy The water is very clear, with a bluish When the postmaster said there were a murmur of disapproval went around, and several of them insisted on a new

" 'You can look for yourselves,' said the postmaster, tossing them the bag, but after searching and finding it empty they were in a worse frame of mind than ever. Presently one of the number, a local politician, got up and made a speech derogatory to the administration He insisted that the government was prejudiced against white folks, and that he had no use for the office any how. Several of the others present ex pressed their approval of this senti ment, and a general smashing up of ev erything at once followed. During the row the coal oil lamp was broken, the house set on fire and everything burned

"Colonel Bunch, who owned the property, noticing the fire, came up from his plantation below and de nounced the perpetrators of the outrage that when one of the men declared he could whip any Bunch on earth he looked like he felt himself in a pretty close place, but the colonel stood his ground until at last, when the contending parties were about to come to blows, his son appeared upon the scene, and, learning the cause of the trouble, sprang between the two, and, drawing his revolver, said, 'My name is Bunch, and when my father gets to be too old to defend himself I can stand in his tracks and take his part.'

"At this juncture the shooting commenced, and I made for the boat. Everybody seemed to take sides against the Bunches, and you would have thought them a band of guerrillas from the way they kept the fight up. Presently I noticed the colonel roll down the bank and stop just at the edge of the water, and then his son came staggering down, too, and fell near his side. They were both dead! We wanted to leave, but the men were afraid to go on shore to untie the lines, for the infuriated crowd was still calling for more Bunches and the colored man who had got the letters, but he had climbed a tree, and they didn't know where he was. An hour or so later, when the his hiding place, came aboard the boat and we had him in the hold until we

The boat at this juncture showing a disposition to become fractious, the

"But there is not much shooting As regards the cause of this he points along the river now, and you hardly out the hours of the maximum number ever hear of a feud. When there were only about three families in a county. two of them were usually engaged in account of some imaginary wrong, or maybe prompted by jealousy. Since the country has been settled up they are all right. I used to think myself," he went on to say after a brief tussle with the tiller, "that what a man wanted was room, but I have found out my mistake. What he stands most in need of that the thicker you put people the better they get along. It makes them more human, and besides they come to know deal myself by traveling around and seeing what is in the world, for I usually go east every summer to swap malarias. "-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FISTORY OF WAR.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

210 and on f rmented liquors, \$31,515,421. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$... o., an increase of \$18.,

4 o. 14 from the preceding year. It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June os, 189, will Le \$.71.014, bar. a. 1.1 163 ex Je 1 116 dres \$ 8J, 5, 4, 641, resulting in a dedelency of \$1.2.001,000.

Un Dec. 1, 1895, there was neid in the treasury gota coin amounting to \$158,03.00 gold bullion amounting to \$.5, 104.5.; silver bullion emounting to \$40,000 tos. and other forms of money am sunting to \$401,600,981.

on the same date the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in treasury holdings, was \$1,556 of Joc's, an increase for the year of \$16,791.96 . Estimating our population at 75 los, out the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was \$2.00. On the same date there was in the treasury gola bumon amounting to sies or ,.45.

The Gold Standard.

The provisions made for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war was given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the pres nt standard, and Las es tablished more firmly than ever the national credit as home and abroad. A marked ev.gen e of this is found in the inflows of gold to the treasury. Its net gold holdings on Nov. 1, 1893. were \$233.88, 13. as compared with \$15. 575.147 on Nov. 1, 1557, and an increase of net cash of \$.0., i. 6 lov, Nov. 1, 1091, to \$000, 208, 3 Nov. 1, 1835. The present ratio of net treasury sold to outstanding government nabilities. including United states notes, treasury notes of 1895, siver cert ficates, currency certificates, standard siver collars, and fractional silver co.n, Nov. 1, 1538, was 25.00 per cent acompared with 16.96 per cent Nov. 1, 1897.

A Recommendation Renewed.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1.97, as follows: "That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold. such notes shall be kept and set apart and only pa d out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious auty. If the Lolar of the out d States note prefers the gold and gots it from the governmene he should not receive bac, from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest-bear ing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes-a non-interest bearing dept. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them-another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest bearing debt.

This recommendation was made in the be lief that such provisions of law would insure to a greater degree the safety of the present standard, and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country.

Legislation Is Needed.

In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommeded one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks would be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for

It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary there is obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivais, is generally recognized.

The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency shall be kept safe an yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commer e as to be a equate and responsive to such needs is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in ai its parts, is commended to the wise consider ation of congress.

The recommendation made by the secretary of war for the increase of the regular military establishment has the president's unqualifie approval. He says that it is his purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as congress snall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. He recommends the erection of a building for the department of justice, and suggests also the advisability of making proper provision for the supreme court.

Favors Increasing Navy.

He earnestly approves of the recommendations of Secretary Long as to the increase of the navy and recommends also that the grades of admiral and vice admiral be temporarily revived to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain. The president earnestly urges early legislation for the taking of the twelfth cen sus and legislation providing for the education of the 50,000 white children in the Indian

ROOSEVELT'S ENJOYMENT.

The Colonel's Exciting Ride In the Snow on His Warhorse Texas.

Colonel Rocsevelt mingled pleasure with business at his Oyster Bay home recently. He reached the village the other evening after an adventurous trip from Long Island City. The place had been snow bound for the last few days, and the first train to get through was the one which left at 5:30 o'clock and in which he traveled.

During the morning the colonel had several visitors, who took lunch with him, but he had the afternoon to himself, and he enjoyed it. First he put on a pair of snowshoes and traveled all over the snow covered fields about his home at an amazing pace. Then he looked for something more exciting, and found it in riding his warhorse Texas, which he rode in the San Juan fight and which had never seen snow.

The snow made the warhorse crazy. He cut up all kinds of tantrums and plowed up the snow in a terrific manper. He bucked, kicked, shied, snorted, danced, whirled and did everything but stand on his head. After the struggle was over the colonel said he had had many a tough fight to conquer a fractions horse, but that Texas had broken all previous records in his experience. -New York World.

The man who has a great many friends is generally not capable of a deep seated and devoted friendship



35.5

Finest Print Shop IN EASTERN OHIO

3

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56

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The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

36

In a Nut Shell

High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

36



\$ **\$** \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ WATCH THIS SPACE TOMORROW.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Homer Jackson is again at work after a week's illness.

Jack McGinnis is seriously ill at his home in Franklin street.

The masquerade balls given last evening in the city were well attended.

Born to Mr. and Mrs A. L. Seckerson, of Third street, a daughter.

Trades council will meet tomorrow evening and transact important busi-

The Red Cross society will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the parish

Miss Maggie House, of Fifth street, who has been ill for two weeks, is now able to be about.

The new residence of Al Mason in Seventh street will be completed and ready for occupancy in two weeks.

The household effects of C. J. Mc-Hugh were received at the freight denot this morning. The came from Pittsbarg.

Frank Harvey vesterday was given judgment in the court of Squire Hill against Jacob Dorsey for \$9, balauce due on account.

The Humane society are at present doing but little business, but have in the last few days settled several cases of cruelty without going to court.

Morris Carnahan, formerly a private of Company E. left at noon for Pitts. burg where he will enlist in the light artillery of the U. S. army.

Superintendent Wolf, of the Wheeling district of the Central Telephone company, spent yesterday in the city the guest of M mager Swaney.

The family of M. E. Moore, of Naw Matamoris, will move to this city on the Lorena next Thursday. Mr. Moore has been employed in the city for several

' Hon. David Borce was in Alliance today attending the regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the Fairmount Children's Home. He will return to the city this evening.

The Columbian club last evening celebrated their tenth anniversary. An elaborate banquet was served, and the members enjoyed themselves to the atmost in music and speech making.

The mail handled at the postoffice yesterday was heavier than it has been for several months. The carriers had much trouble in making their rounds, cansed by the heavy loads and bad sidewalks.

There was small amount of ice in the river this morning, but it was very thin and did not cause any damage, Against the breakers at the foot of Union and Market streets much of it was caught.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary so. giety of the Methodist Protestant church will meet this evening in the lecture room of the church. The election of officers for next year is the most important business to be transacted.

A very pleasant social was held last evening at Chambers' hall, East End, by the members of the Second Preshy. terian church. During the evening Rov. A. D. McCallouch, the former pastor, and his wife were presented with a very handsome quilt.

Much freight was sent out from the freight depot yesterday, and during the ing stock shall become the property of day many cars were loaded and this kept the rollers very busy. The tonnage was very large, and the way in which freight was shipped vesterday it is safe to say that the week's business will be great.

A report was current on the streets last night that Theodore Pryor, charged with the murder of Henry, had escaped from the county jail, and was making his way toward this city. Sheriff Gill capitalists, but after it had been in was asked about the matter, but said operation a few months it was purchased the report was unfounded, as Pryor was by the Chinese government, and the there at supper time.

BRICE'S BIG RAILWAY.

Ex-Senator Aims to Control All Chinese Railroads.

ONE THOUSAND MILE TRUNK LINE.

Road From Hankow to Hongkong Is Backed by One of the Strongest Combinations of Capital Known In American Annals-All the Great Rival Interests Brought Together.

One of the strongest, if not the strongest, combinations of capital ever formed in the United States is known as the American China Development company it has been organized as a blind pool by ex-Senator Brice for the purpose of realizing upon a concession granted by the Chinese government for the construction of a railway from Hankow to Hongkong, with branches to the provincial capitals south of the Yang-tse river

The trank line will be about 1,000 miles long-as far as from New York to Chicago The branches or feeders have tem when completed will embrace 2,000 meat for caring for sick soldiers this miles or more of track and will be increased from time to time until it furnishes adequate transportation for the southern half and most populous portion of the Chinese empire, including 250, 000,000 or 300,000,000 people A pre lin inary survey has already been made, and a party of engineers sailed from Vancouver recently fully equipped to commence permanent work from Haukow southward and from Hongkong and Canton northward.

The cost of the road is indefinite, but that of the trunk line is estimated at between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 As railway construction in China is in the experimental stage it is difficult to make close calculations. All the material, including ties, will have to be shipped from the United States, because of scarcity of the timter and the absence of steel rails in China. It may be that ties can be obtained with economy from the forests of Formosa or the Philippine islands, but at first the supply will be sent by sailing vessels from Oregon, and the rails and other construction material from the Pennsylvania mills.

With this uncertainty of cost the syndicate which provides the capital has necessarily entered into a blind pool, which is remarkable for the amount of money represented and the faith displayed in Mr Brice's management. For the first time in the financial history of the United States all the great rival interests have been brought together, and they jointly represent bil-Vanderbilt family, two Rockefellers and other members of the Standard Oil said the general, "out if the figh ing is lious of dollars Seven members of the company, the Goulds, Pierpout Morgan over I prefer to return to civil line." and his associates, the Sugar trust, the great insurance companies, several of the large trust companies, the presidents of eight or ten of the largest banks in New York, the Rothschilds and the Belmont interests, Morton, Bliss & Co., the Carnegie Steel company and a number of otter capitalists have signed an agreement to furnish whatever funds are needed as they may be called upon. In addition to the railway the company proposes to construct docks, warehouses and other facilities for the operation of

The Chinese government, through Minister Wu in Washington, endeavored to persuade the syndicate last spring to undertake the construction of a line of about equal length from Peking to Hankow, but the war was just beginning and the Americans did not desire to increase their responsibilities. As soon as the war was over, however, they applied for the concession, but in the meantime it had been given to a Belgian company backed by a Russian bank Negotiations are now in progress which may yet result in a transfer of the Belgian contract to Mr. Brice and his associates and give them practical control of the railway system of China.

If you will take a map of China, you can trace the line of Mr. Brice's railroad from Hankow, on the Yang-tse river, southward along the course of the Hang Kiang river and across the mountains through the Pei Kiang valley, down to Canton and Hongkong. The Belgian syndicate has made a survey from Peking southward to Hankow for the construction of what is known as the Lu Han railway. Dr. Yung Wing of Hartford, a naturalized Chinaman, has received a third concession for a railroad from Peking along the line of the imperial canal to the cities of Nankin and Shanghai, a distance of about 800 miles, which will be constructed by British capital His concession provides that after 75 years the road and its roll-

the Chinese government. Jardine, Matheson & Co., an English firm, and the Hongkong and Shangbai cank have already built and are now operating a line from Shanghai to Woo Sung, at the mouth of the Yang-tse river, which is to be extended to Nankin, a distance of 200 miles, and will there connect with Yung Wing's concession. Some years ago a railway track was laid between Shanghai and Woo Sung by Russell & Co., a firm of American rails were removed because they inter-

fered with the free movements of "the fung shay, the spirits of the dead, which have so much influence upon the affairs of the living. The tung shuy have not been taken into consideration, however, to the construction of the present line, which indicates au enormous advance in Chinese intelligence. - William E Curtis in Chicago Record.

HOSP.TAL FAULLITIES.

A Witness Told the War Investigators of the Present Preparations of the Government. WASHINGTON, D c. 6.-Colonel Lee,

chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas, Chickamanga, testified before the war inves ig aing commission regarding the tenta_e facili les at C i kam u .a. Coloner Lee insisted that the supply of all kinds of tents was tul y adequite. Colonel J. C. Martin of the quartermaster general's departm nt, United S.a.es army said the department now has a contract secured for 8,000,000 feet of lumber for use of the troops in Cuba. mis office has expended altogether for nespital purposes about \$500,000. De railing hosp tal build ng operations now on at several points in the country, the witness said that with these completed, t. e rud hospital capacity of the govern winter in this country will be between 5,000 and 6,000 men.

Began to D stribute Relief.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.-The distribution of the Red Cross relief suppnes was be-un at Guanabacoa. Major General Green held another interview with the mayor of Havana relai e to the cleaning and santation of the cuy, which work is now being carried on in an earnest manner.

A MEDAL FOR HELEN GOULD.

General Wheeler Had a Resolution to Gran One Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. - General Wheeler of Alabama introduced in the house, through Kep e entative Stallings, a resolution providing that in recognition of the patriotic devotion and bounceous benevolence of Miss meien Miner Goald to the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war with Spain the thanks of congress are hereby ten iered her, and congress hereby authorizes and directs that a good medal with appropriate designs be prepar d by the director of the mut, and that said medal be presented to ner by the president of the United States at such time and in such manner as he may determine."

Wheeler Likely to Quit Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-Major General Wheeler was a c mer of at raction and congratulation when he appeared in the house of representatives to resume his congressional duties. General Wheeler sa d he probably would resign from the

The Outrage on Bishop Cranston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- A resolution was introduced in the house by Mr. Bromwell of Ohio requesting the secretary of state to supply information concerning alleged outrages committed upon the person of Bishop Earl Cranston and other American citizens at Pekin, and what steps have been taken to secure rearess.

Mexico to Have Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-Senor Don Manas Romero, the Mexican minister to Washington has returned to this city from the City of Mexico. He called at the state department and said that his government had determined to advance the Mexican mission here to the rank of an embassy.

Suit Against Bank Officials.

New York, Dec. 6.—Suit has begun in the United States circuit court by Caleb S. Leach of Middletown, Conn., a stockholder, against the Mercantile Co-operative bank of this city, its president, John W. Newberry, and the directors for an accounting. He adeges that the president has obtained almost absolute control and has been guilty, together with the directors, of maneasauce in office.

The Wife Found Murdered.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—At 539 East Georgia street, May Lindeman, the wife of Harry Lindeman, a young man of 19 years, was found dead, with a bullet through her heart. Lindeman had rushed out of the room, shot in the kuee. He was arrested. He told the police that his wite shot him and then shot herself. His wife's parents and triends told the detectives of threats he had made of taking his wife's life.

Expects the Magowans Back.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6 .- Attorney Johnson, one of the attorneys for ex-Mayor Frank Magowan and wife, who were recently brought here to stand trial upon tie charge o. kidnaping, and who ned to Canada with the child last Friday night, stated that he was conndent that Mr. and Mrs. Magowan would be back to Cleveland next Monday, the time set for the hearing, bringing the child.

Corbett Again After Sharkey.

New York, Dec. 6 .- Jim Corbett deposited \$1,000 with a sporting editor as a fortest for a match with 10m Sharkey. Corbett said he was willing to box Sharkey in public, the gate receipts to go to charity but would prefer to meet Sharkey for \$5,000 a side in private.

French Ex-Statesman Dead.

PARIS, Dec. 6.-Former Senator Gueges Marie Henri Fournier, who represented the department of linere-Et-Loire, is dead.

POPE NOT HOSTILE.

Stead Said Pope Leo XIII Was Ready to Co-Operate With the United

LONDON, Dec. 6.-Mr. Will'am T. Etead, editor of The Review of Reviews, who has just 1e urned from the vatican, gives to the correspondent of The Associated Press an unqualified denial of all stories, representing that the pope is hostile to the American policy regarding the Philippines. On the contrary, his holiness is ready to co-operated with the United States in restoring order there.

To Investigate Erie Charges.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 6. — Governor Hastings has called a meeting of the trustees of the Soldiers' nome at Erie, to be neld at Grand Army headquarters, Philadelphia, next Monday, to investigate the charges made at ainst the management on behalf of certain inmates by Sena or Gibson of Erie.

Wheaton's Defense an A ibi,

FRANKLIN, Pa., Dec. 6. - Walter Wheaton, charged with the murder of Wheaton, charged with the murder of George Carter, began the nght for his Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent. life. wheaton is attempting to prove he was in Greenville, his nome, on the nigat of the murder, and there is a great amount of testimony in strength of that claim.

Senator Kenney's Second Trial.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 6.—United States Senator Richard R. Kenney of Delaware was placed on trial in the United States circuit court for the secand time on charges growing out of tie losting of the First National bank of Dover by its cashier, William N. Bogg.

Bodies of Five Sailors.

EUGENE, Ore., Dec. 6 .-- During the past week, five bodies have been picked up on the beach between Florence and Carineer. They are supposed to be the bodies of the sailors of the wrecked Atalan.a.

Dr. Andrews Resigned.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6. - As a resu't of friction between the Chicago board of education and Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, Dr. Audrews has tendered his resignation.

New York Fire Loss 5 500,000.

New York, Dec. 6.—Deputy Chief Crocker said that the damage from the Broadw vy fire would not be as heavy as at first es truated. Le places the total loss at \$500,000. Weather Forecast.

Western Pennsylvan'a and Ohio-Threatening with snow, turning into rain: warmer, brisk to high southwest to west winds, diminishing.

THE MARKETS.

WHEAT-No. 2 red, new, 6) 9 0

CORN-No. 2 yellow ear, old. 59 4@40c; No 2 yellow, shelled, 59.0 De; high mixed shelled. 586 9c: No. 2 yellow shelled corn, new, 3 @ 80,2c; No. yellow ear corn. new, 36 4 a ffc. OAT :- No. 1 white, new, 35a355c; No. 5 white clipped, 3 1/4 9 1.3/4c: extra No. 3 white. 811/2/4 12c light mixed .9 4303.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$ 5.75; No 2, \$8.00@8 25; No. 1 clover mixed, \$8.00@8.25; wagon hay, \$9.00

(29.50 for timothy. POULTRY-Live-Large chickens, 60@70c per pair; small, 0.655c spring chickens, 45% 55c per pair: duc'es, 4.080c per pair; turkeys.

1.0010 2c per pound; geese, \$1.0001.15 per pair. Dressed—Old chickens, 10011c per pound; spring chickens, 11.012c; ducks, 10011c; turkeys, 14 @ 5c: g-ese, 9.@1.c. ducks, 10.@16, tdr-GAME—Rabbits. per pair, 23/@25c: quail, dozen, \$2.03 @2.15: squirrel, per dozen, \$1.25 @ 1.53: pheasants. \$7.0 (@8.3) per dozen: prairie

chickens, \$5. 0 46.) per dozen; wild turkeys, \$1.00 @1.5J each; venison saddle, 18.@25c per

BUTTER-Elgin prints, 25@251/2c: extra creamery. 24@ 41/2c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 22 @23e: country roll, 1.@16e; low grades and cooking 12 a 13c.

(HEE &-Ful cream. Ohio, 94@10e: three quarters. 81408%c; New York state, full cream. October make, 10@10%c; Ohio Swiss 1.34@114e: Wisconsin, 12 @13e; 2 pound brick, Swiss, 11 (@12c; limburger, 9 (@334c. EGGS-strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases. 25@240; candled, 2.@25e; stor age eggs, 18(@2).

PITTSBURG Dec. 5. CATTLE-Receipts fair; about 135 cars on sale; market steady; prices unchanged. We quote: Extra, \$5.2 (4).40: pr.mo. \$4.0(25.20) good \$1.65@4.87; tidy, \$4.25@4.63; fair, \$3.8x@4.25; common. \$3.2003.65; feeders, \$5.8004.25; stock ers. \$3.00 @ 1.75; heifers. \$3.25@4. Ø; oxen. \$2.50@ 3.75; bulls, cows and stags, \$1.50@3.80; go.c fresh cows \$45.0.@30.00; fair, \$.0..0@40.00; bologna cows, \$8, 10/015.0).

HOGs - Receipts heavy; fully 80 double decks: market fairly active at a decline of 5 to lie. We quote: Pr.me mediums. \$33. extra heavy, \$3.35@3.40: best light Yorkers, \$5. 0; common to fair Yorkers,\$3.2.@3.25; pigs. \$3 30; roughs, \$2.00.03.0 i.

SHEEP AND LAMB3-Supply 15 loads market steady. We quote as follows: Choice wethers, \$4.45@4.5): good wethers, \$4.80@4.40: fair mixed, \$3.7.@4.10; common, \$2.50.g3.5) choice lambs, \$5.2005.40 common to good, \$5.5 (6).IJ; veal calves, \$7.20,67.5J; heavy and t.i.n calves, \$4.0.005.0).

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5. HOGS-Market steady at \$3.15@ ..45.

CATTLE- Market steady at \$:. 50 @4.75. SHEEP AND LAMBS-Market for sheep steady at \$2.2004.0). Lambs-Market steady at \$4.W.@5.25.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5. WHEAT-Spot market easy; No. 2 red, 76c

f. o. b. afloat. CORN-spot market steady; No. 2, 41c f. o. OATS-Spot market easier; No. 2, 311/c; No.

white, 32 6 @die. CATTLE-Market for steers active and 10c higher; cows steady to a shade higher good buils unchanged; common do 1500 be lower. Lteers, \$4.50 40.35; oxen and stags, \$3.50 9187; bulis. \$:.75 gd. b; choice fat do, \$3.219175 cows, \$1.85@3.53.

SHEEP AND LAMBS-Market for good sheep luc higher; common and medium stead lambs opened weak: closed firm. Sheep, \$2.5. @1.55; lambs. \$5.00@5.75; choice, \$5.80 @5.85; Cana ia lam 3, \$1.50 @ 1.35; calts, \$4.30 \$4.75. HOGS-Marget slow at \$2.00 gu.70; choice state hogs, \$3.15.

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